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DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.

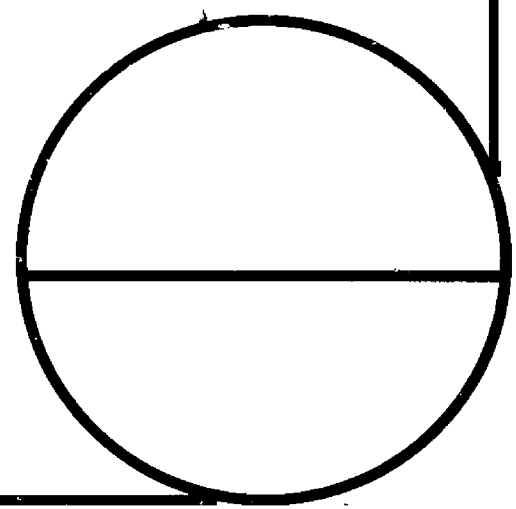
NAME OF RECORD : **REVENUE** DEPTT. VOL.

NO :

YEAR :

EXPOSED BY : ANIL SAWANT

DATE :



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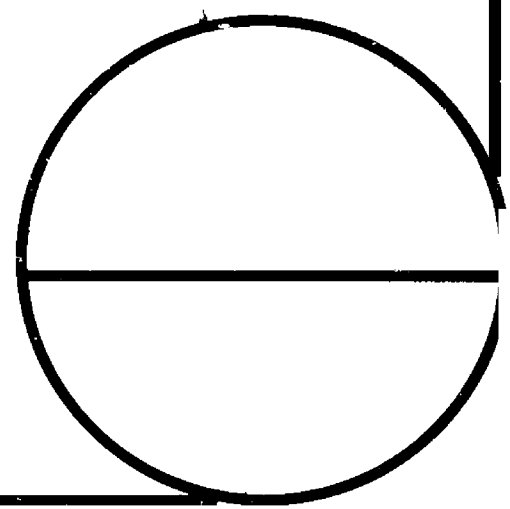

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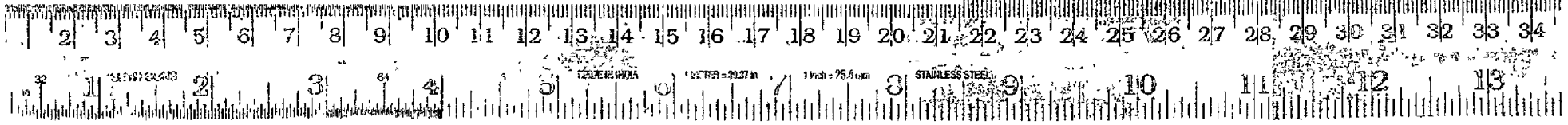
STAINLESS STEEL


STAINLESS STEEL

1880.

Rev. Dept.

No. 103

Former Papers in Comp. No.		18
Subsequent	„ No.	18

1919

No 21A of 1880

Revenue Department

From

Arthur Crawford Esquire
Commissioner LD

To

John Nugent Esquire
Secretary to Govern-
-ment

Dharwar 21st April 1880

Sir,

RECD APR 27 1880

With reference to Government Resolution No: 1810 of the 8th Instant, directing the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Establishments from the 31st May, I have the honor to ask the instructions of Government as to the -

saw-gin Factories in Dharwar which have of late years been superintended by the Officers of the Cotton Frauds Department, with Mr Walton at its head.

There are three alternatives:

1st To close the Factories altogether, sell and dispose of the buildings, plant and dead stock, and to leave the Ryots, who own saw-gins, to act on as best they can.

2nd To invite private enterprise to take up the Factories.

3rd To carry them on on a reduced but sufficient scale, until trade revives or circumstances change

Ever as has been
the time I have as yet
been able to learn the Char-
-ges Collectorate, I have seen
enough to be convinced
that to close all the
factories summarily would
be a most suicidal Polic
which would be productive of great
hardship to the people.
4. It would be
suicidal on the part
of Government, because
the State has benefitted,
is still benefitting, and
must continue to benefit

largely by the wide-spread prosperity of the Dharwar Cotton Districts consequent in a great measure on the acclimatization of New Orleans "Cotton-

5 It would be a great hardship on the people, because for many years past they have been cultivating new Orleans Cotton by the advice and at the earnest solicitation of Governmental Officers, and have invested money in

the

the saw-gins (the only in-
-strument that can clean
this staple) on an understanding
with those officers distinctly
implied if not written, that
Government would provide
on payment, means for
keeping the saw-gins in
repair.

6. It is true that of
late years the staple known
as "Saw-ginned Dharwar"
has steadily lost favour
in the European markets,
but this has not been
the fault of the growers

but has been due, first of all, to those who were responsible for the efficiency of the factories and neglected them, and lastly to a series of years of unexampled disaster: Blight, Famine and Rats.

7. It would be short-sighted to a degree to close the Factories, because we have arrived at a time when, within three or four years, there must be a Railway through the Dharwar Cotton Plains, when private enterprise will

apuredly step in to develop
the culture of New Orleans
to its utmost extent, and
as a necepary consequence,
will relieve us of all difficulty
connected with the Saw-
-gin factories.

S. Everything is now
at its worst: trade is scarcely
reviving, the New Orleans
Cotton crop grown on an
area, which has jumped
from acres 45,852 in the Sam
year to acres 141,627 in 1879-80,
of the present season, has

been saved by the State from the Rats at an enor-mous expense; has had the full benefit of energetic attention to the Saw-gin factories, but is not yet in the market to tell its own tale of improvement; the Kaiwar Company in liquidation with two large ginning and preping factories cannot yet find a purchaser at any price. This is apuredly not a moment for closing the factories, or trying to induce

private

private enterprise to take the place of Government in their management. Let Government rather foster the New Orleans cultivation, to which it has for so many years devoted, and morally committed, itself and ~~on~~ which has added so enormously to the material wealth of the people and its own resources. Let it distribute year by year fresh seed. Let it keep up the Saw-gins Factories on a

reduced scale, proportionate to the income of the concern yet sufficient for the wants of the trade. In short, let it tide over the short interval that now remains before a Railway shall bring capital and enterprise to take up the question, and it will then hand over the Factories for full value to private persons or companies, and have the

"I myself regard the marriage as public almost as a fait accompli and look to seeing the line open within 4 years"

satisfaction of seeing "Dharwar Saw-gins"
again an important staple of
export and this splendid District
regaining the prosperity it enjoyed
before the Famine.

9 To recapitulate all
the arguments in favour of the
adoption of the last of the three
alternatives stated in my 2d
para would be to rewrite
the Gazetteer's History of Dharwar
Cotton culture, and to reproduce
the earnest appeal of every
Official ever connected with
Dharwar.

10 I have only to add
that, Financially speaking, there
is not the slightest reason
for so retrograde a step as

reduced scale, proportionate to the income of the concern yet sufficient for the wants of the trade. In short, let it tide over the short interval that now remains before a Railway shall bring capital and enterprise to take up the question, and it will then hand over the Factories for full value to private persons or companies, and have the

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Dalhousie

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closing the Factories. Economy no doubt must be enforced, the number of the factories must be, and I am advised can be, reduced, and that without public inconvenience. There is no necessity for asking the assistance of the State. The Factories are possessed at this moment of large funds. the annual income will nearly suffice to cover the expenses and can be supplemented, as I will presently show. the buildings are all commodious and in excellent repair and with the exception

* cash balance on 1st April 30,65

* Value on works 16,700 Rupees

of Files and a few petty tools & stores the stock of material is large and valuable

Value Rs 19.985-

11 In the statement appended I have given all the details I could obtain from Mr Walton on the spot. I have personally inspected his store accounts. His other accounts have been quite recently audited, as Government is aware. I have also visited and inspected his Head Quarters Factory at Kubli with him and the Collector. The latter gentleman assures me that they are a fair sample of the buildings at the other Factory Station

I have no doubt that the Stores are worth the ~~sum~~ shown in the statement as I have as little doubt that the buildings at the Factories are worth at least double their book-value. No separate accounts, as has already been reported, have ever been kept of the cost of these buildings, but I judge from the Hubli buildings which stand at Rs 2500 but which I am confident no one could erect for 5000 Rs.

12 As will be seen that there are in all 2945 hangings, of which 2080 are

in British Territory and 865 in native States. To repair these gins there are at this moment six factories in full work exclusive of Dharwar where the 140 gins in the District are repaired or should be so by the School of Industry.

1 Hubli	4 Bankapur
2 Gadag	5 Katagi
3 Ron	6 Ranibennur

There are buildings for a 7th factory at Navalgund which, however, has not yet been started.

The gin factories in native States need not be at all considered by us.

13. The fixed establishment

maintained at these factories for supervision and labor costs 536 Rs per muslin* - extra men being taken on from time to time as required - their pay and the cost of materials being charged to the repair jobs.

*X Rc 6432 programme

In addition to the above the Factories and their Staff have been supervised by Mr. Walton and his whole staff in Dharwar under the Cotton Frauds Act. Vide Column 13 of Remarks.

14 The number of ginners who are subscribers to the Factories Fund is stated

by Mr Walton to be about 1000. of whom 788 are inhabitants of British Territory and 33 are inhabitants of Ramdurg and Savanur States under British supervision These all pay a subscription of Rs 12 per annum for each gin in use. Mr Walton has not yet recovered any money from the Gin-owners of the other 832 gins in Native States.

15. Now the annual income of the Fund, say 1000 subscribers at Rs 12 would be Rs 12000, but Mr Walton estimates the annual income

at 14000 Rs. the difference being the receipts for odd jobs & done in the factories.

16. Such is the present condition of the factories and the Fund, and it now remains for me to explain how I propose they shall be worked in future and at what cost.

17 First of all, it is clear that the Fund cannot afford to retain Mr. Walton's services. They have been no doubt of the greatest value, and, I believe his exertions will begin to bear abundant fruit this season. He has worked very zealously, & I am afraid, in the matter of obtaining

funds

funds, I must say that he has been over-zealous, for people who have not been using their gins have been called on to pay and that in arrears, and there is a very sore feeling at the harshness with which the Factories have been administered.

But Mr. Wallon has left the Factories in excellent order, amply provided with stores, and possessed of a handsome cash balance. Nevertheless, the Fund cannot afford to pay him in future for services which owing

to the accidental existence
of the cotton Frauds Establish
ment have hitherto cost
the Factory Fund nothing-

18 It is clear however
that some competent European
ficial must control the
whole establishment, and there
n be no fitter person than
r. Lewis, the Superintendent
f the School of Industry-
e thoroughly understands
e saw-gins- knows how to
pair them, and is an
ier accustomed and obedient
control- financial or otherwise
hile he has a lengthened
xperience of the Dharwar

District

Districts. He now receives Rs300 per mensem, and I should propose to make his pay 400 per mensem to include all Travelling Allowance. I should relieve him of all but general control of the School of Industry at Dharwar as a saw-gin factory. His place should be supplied by a European on smaller pay. more of a working artizan than Mr. Lewis is Mr. Lewis is, if I may be permitted to say so, rather above his work in the School of Industry, where a

practical mechanic and carpenter (like Mr. Halliday of Ratnagiri) is rather required as a Manager (not Superintendent) of the workshop, the superintendence being by the Committee -

19 Mr. Lewis should have under him one constantly peripatetic apistant and there could not be a better selection than Mr. Walton's sub-Inspector, Mr. DaSilva, who since the late 20 per cent reduction has drawn Rs 120 and Travelling Allowance in the Cotton Frauds Department and might

now be given Rs 100 pay and Rs 25 Travelling allowance.

20 Mr. Lewis will further require the present store-keeper on Rs 30 and 20 Rs Karkun and one Peon on Rs 9. Mr. Desilva having another.

21. Mr. Lewis with this apistance can well superVise 4 factories and Dharwar as a repairing Branch also. I submit that the statement appended shows that only 4 factories are necessary. Viz. Hubli Head Quarters, Gadag Bankapur and Karajgi.

Ron and Ranibennur distant to be easily

supervised and it will be observed that only 220 gin-owners in Ron only 81 subscribe, and that out of 260 gin-owners in Ranibennur only 73 subscribe.

Of course, Navalgund should not be opened.

The closing of the Ron and Ranibennur factories would give a saving of Rs. 134 monthly, and take 1848 Rs. annually off the future legitimate subscription fund, if all the 154 owners ceased to subscribe - several of them, however, will doubtless

81 owners
73 -do-
154 x 12 Rs. = 1848

take

take their Sawgins to the nearest Factory for repair-

22. I have thus proposed an annual expenditure of Rs 11,556 per annum (see column of statement) and it remains for me to show how to find this money, or say Rs 12,000 including petty repairs-

—Supervision—		
Mr Rowlison Rs 400	4800	
" De Silva on Rs 120	1440	
1 Karkunon 20	240	
2 Coons on Rs 9 each	216	
1 Storekeeper on Rs 30	360	7056
—4 Factories—		
Establishment as at present	100	
	117	
	70	
	55	
or say monthly Rs	375 × 12 = 4500.	
Grand total Rs		11,556.

The future legitimate

annual subscriptions from the owners at Rs 12 each I estimate as follows:-

821 owners have paid and
150 more have to pay inclusive no doubt of 140 who it appears are affiliated to the Dharwar School and have as yet paid nothing—

971 total gin-owners.
154 Deduct in Ron and Ramdurgum who may withdraw on the closing of those factories and

817 subscribers remain paying Rs 9,804 per annum. This leaves a deficit of Rs 2196 annually—

which would no doubt

be quite legitimate, consider-
-ing the fact that the present
balance of the Fund (Rs.30,65,
is a surplus, after legitimate
subscribers have been served,
to indent on that balance
to supply the above deficit
which it would cover for
nearly 15 years to come. and
if the worst comes to the
worst, it may be necessary
to do this, but I would not
resort to this plan except
as a last alternative.

24 I propose to revive
in a modified form the scheme
propounded by Government

in October last for the establish-
ment of small Technical Schools or
Schools of Industry at each
of the 4 Factories retained
and that the District
Local Funds contribute
75 rupees per annum to each
Factory for the use of the
Buildings and plant, tools
and stores and mechanical
instruction bearing any
additional small cost of
ordinary school teaching.
The buildings are very com-
modious for the purpose,
the machinery precisely of

See para 8 of Govern-
ment Resolution
no: 5322 of 4th October
1879.

the description it is necessa
lads should know to make
them useful mechanics able
to repair saw-gins - an im
-mense deal of good might
be effected by this grafting
of small Industrial Schools
on the Factories, and the way
to the abandonment of the
latter to private enterprise
would thus to some extent
be paved.

25. Mr. Lewis would
then stand in the position
of Superintendent of Schools
of Industry and Inspector of
saw-gin Factories in Dharwar

while his apistant wx Dodson
would be the peripatetic
sub-Inspector looking after
the journey-men artizans
who are sent round the
villages to make petty or
ordinary repairs to gins.

26. It will be seen
that the objections taken by
Government to the former
proposal do not apply to
this - because this proposal
does not involve the expendi
-ture of raw-yi subscription
on anything but the
Factories - it simply aims
very fairly aims at making

the District Local funds con-
-tribute towards what are,
and always have been, to
all intents and purposes
wholly Educational Estab-
-ments.

27. Should this proposal
be approved by Government,
as I trust it will
shall have no difficulty
arranging the details above,
and I would further recom-
-mend that of the 30,965 R.
in hand, R 20,000 be immediately
invested in Government paper
for the benefit of the Factory
funds. The balance about
10,000 R will be required to

meet Establishment charges and purchase files and other petty stores during the rest of the year and to purchase saw-gins from owners who no longer desire to work them.

28 Government will observe in column 4 of the appended statement that about 250 gins, more or less out of 3000, 12 of repair, are not used by owners who are subscribers but who nevertheless do not wish to use their gins at all. This shows the number that remain but the number in the possession of the persons who have paid subscriptions 1/4 sometime ago I suggested to the Collector that these

persons should be invited
to sell their gins to the
Factories at a valuation to
be decided by a Punchayat
thing, however, has as yet
been done. It seems fair
that the men who have
purchased from the Factory
should be able to resell
the gins when no longer re-
-quired by them, and if
they refuse to do so, it is
a fair inference that
they are using, or intend
using, their gins, and they
cannot complain if they
are asked for the subscriptio

Rec'd 27 Sept/80 10544

On the other hand, in this way many bad guns may be withdrawn from the Cotton Districts and either destroyed if unfit for repair, or repaired and resold by the Factors

29. I would suggest that the Honoble Colonel Anderson be consulted on the whole question. There is probably no better authority.

30. Soliciting early orders

I have the honor to be Sir, Your most obedient Servant

Commissioner

Rec'd 27 April 80 1054A

On the other hand, in this way many bad guns may be withdrawn from the Cotton Districts and either destroyed, if unfit for repair; or repaired and resold by the Factories.

29. I would suggest that the Honorable Colonel Anderson be consulted on the whole question. There is probably no better authority.

30. Soliciting early orders

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Commissioner

State showing at one glance the present Saw gin Factory

Names of Talukas State	Total No of Gins	Total No of churkhas and of Gins paid for	No of Gins not used	Factories and branch Factories	Actual cash balance on 31st March	Building and Plant Stock value	Value of Dead Stock	Present annual income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Talukas								
Hubli	200	117		Head Quarters Stores & Factory	39628	2600	Head Quarters 400 Factory 160	
Gadag	300	206		Factory	5509	1600	2400	3300
Ron	220	81		Do	3123	1810	2500	2100
Bankapur	300	132		Do	6218	67	3000	2485
Karajgi	360	99		Do	4913	32	2400	2200
Ranibennur	260	73		Do	5140	88	2200	2260
Kod	50	13		hotal work yet	204	1600	400	
Hangal	60	9			132			
Tayalgunda	200	59			3235			
Ranebennur	140	under repair & in factory			86			
Haliyal								
Kirkatti	200	all transferred to Karajgi change of the Sahukar		Miraj State management				
Kashmreshwar	160							
Kundgol	200							
Gadgeri	180							
Kamdurg	40	3						
Belur	130	Under the Sahukar						

Statistics and the Commissioners proposals for the future.

Establishment		Factories proposed to be retained	Cost of proposed Establishment		Remarks
Designation	Cost				
10		11	12		13
	Monthly		— Cultivation —		The Establishment controlled by the Officers of the Cotton Board, Department of
Agricultural Assistant Mukkadam Peon Workmen (as needed)	100	Kabbili Kharai Quarters	Mr. Lewis on Rs 400 Mr. Sedlina on Rs 120. 1 Mukkadam on Rs 20. 2 Peons on Rs 8 each. 1 Storekeeper on Rs 20.	4,800 1,440 240 216 240	1 Assistant on Rs 200 + 160 Travelling allowance 1 Sub Assistant on Rs 120 + 72 [illegible] 1 — 30 — 0 — 60 [illegible] 1 — 20 — 0 — 20 1 Mukkadam — 20 1 — 12-12-10 6 Peons — 48
Inspector Mukkadam Peon Workmen (as needed)	117	Gandai	Total Rupees 7,936		
Inspector Mukkadam Peon Workmen (as needed)	14	—	— Factories — Establishment as at present Viz Rs 100. 117. 70. 85 or say Rs 370 monthly	4,800	
Inspector Mukkadam Peon Workmen (as needed)	70	Kandapuram			
Inspector Mukkadam Peon Workmen (as needed)	85	Karajgi			
Inspector Mukkadam Peon Workmen (as needed)	33	—			
Storekeeper	30	—			

* Dr. Watson is to be paid 25 per annum from this date.

[illegible]

1054 A

Cotton — Saw Gins

Letter from the Govt S.D. No 21 A. 721 dated April 1880 — Submitting, with reference to Govt Resn. No 1810, 7 Sept idem directing the abolition of the Cotton Gins Establishment from 31st May next 1882, proposals for working the Saw-gin Factories in Dharwar, and suggesting that the Honble Colonel Anderson be consulted on the whole question —

Early

Subs. 15 Mar Hon. Mr

Navrunscript

Ur

26.4.80 29.4

As Col Anderson is in Bombay & knows intimately the details of this subject I think he should be consulted, & to report to Govt for any information —

Ewbk

29.4.80

1886

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1880.

Forwarded to the Secretary Col. Anderson for the favor of his ~~to report (to be written below)~~ opinion and report at his earliest convenience

By Order,

Under Secretary to Government.

1034 of 1

Cotton — Saw Gins

Letter from the Govt S.B: No. 21 A. 721 dated 21st April 1880 — Submitting with reference to Govt Resn: No. 1810, 27 Sept idem directing the abolition of the Cotton Inspection Establishment from 31st May next, proposals for working the Saw-gin Factories in Dharwar, and suggesting that the Honble Colonel Anderson be consulted on the whole question —

Early

Secy. W. van Hom. Mr

Reminder

Mr

28.4.80 29.4

As Col Anderson is in Bombay & knows intimately the details of this subject I think he should be consulted, & to expedite he may send answer —

Ewr
29.4.80

No. of 1880

Revenue Department.

Bombay Castle 9th Dec 1880.

Forwarded to the Revenue Collr Anderson for his favor of report ~~(to be written below)~~ ~~for report~~ ~~(to be written below)~~ of the case mentioned in the margin at his entries.
Case referred

By Order,

[illegible]

Under Secretary to Government.

209

Print View Received 10 May 1880

No. 433 of 1880

Survey Commissioner's Office
Bombay 1st May 1880

Memorandum

RECD MAY 3 1880

I agree entirely with the Commissioner S. D. in the absolute necessity for Government not abandoning the cares of the Saw Gins in the Dharwar Collectorate. No other agency whatever exists for their repair and without a gin of some kind the New Orleans cotton cannot be freed from the seed.

2nd With reference to Para 5 of the Commissioner's letter. This New Orleans Cotton was introduced in

1/62

the main between 1842 and 1847 and not without considerable pressure; since 1847 it has been, so far as the growing of it is concerned, left entirely to the people themselves and has spread throughout the District, in some Talukas prepondering only a very few years back over the Native indigenous variety.

It is not that the cessation to grow New Orleans cotton would mean merely the substitution of the indigenous variety. It would imply a cessation to grow cotton is nearly the extent to which the New Orleans variety is now grown, once the supply of labor available.

to clean the Salem variety by the foot rolling process is limited and insufficient for the whole area at present grown of New Orleans and indigenous combined. As the former must be cleaned by machinery, practically by keeping up the machine power so much is added to the cotton producing power of the District &c. Formerly, that is some twenty years ago when the gins were generally in good order, "Dharwar Sawginned" headed the price list in the cotton market of Bombay, for many years back it has been nearly at the bottom of the price list. This is undoubtedly in the main due to

bad ginning and destruction of the staple by cutting and not to deterioration of the natural quality of the cotton, since occasional choice lots, choice in being carefully ginned, have to my knowledge brought over one penny a pound higher price than the general price of the time.

5th. Thus the loss to the District from bad gins has been enormous, it amounts to at least Rs. 16 per bale and putting the New Orleans crop at the moderate figure of 60,000 bales an annual loss of close on ten lakhs of rupees a year has been sustained by the District. In few years back

back I apprehend that the New Orleans crop attained to fully 1000000 bales.

6th It is thus advisable to keep up the means for repairing the Saw gins and farther for rendering them more efficient than they have been for many years back and thus improving the quality of the cotton as it appears in the Bombay market and with that the price.

7 When railway communication is available into the Dharwar District it is really certain that Government may retire from any farther concern with the gins as private

enterprise will do all that is called for.

In Para 8 the New Orleans cotton area is put at Acres 45,852 in the famine year, and at Acres 141627 in 1879/80. Ten years ago it certainly attained to nearly double the last area if indeed it did not exceed it.

9th I have been in communication with the Commissioner S.C. regarding the gin factories which should be kept up for the future and entirely agree with the proposals on that score now made and for the mode of arranging for their supervision. I have known Mr Jones for

many years and consider him well qualified for the duty, most certainly as well a qualified person as is procurable. He served a long time under Dr. Forbes when the Dharwar Gin factory was under him and Dr. Forbes had I know a good opinion of him.

10th. The nett income of the Factories from Gin repairs and work is put in Para 15 at Rs. 14,000 a year. I fear that this may prove a somewhat sanguine estimate, as it appears to reckon on deriving some income from gin owners in Native States, who with trifling exception have as yet refused to

subscribe. I think it would be safe to estimate the gross returns at Rs. 2000 less and call it Rs. 12000. At the same time we have a right to reckon on gin repairing becoming more popular when it becomes more efficient and the ginned cotton commences to take a better place than at present in the market.

11th " The second estimate at Para 22 appears to allow for such a deduction of Rs. 2000 from the gross returns shown in Para 15, Rs. 12000 from subscriptions and Rs. 2000 from odd work; since instead of reckoning on 1000 subscribers it reckons on 817 only and a sum ... deriva...

derivable from subscriptions of Rs. 9804 I cannot say that the figure on which this estimate is based appear on the whole in any way excessive. But for safety's sake I would not estimate for a gross return of more than Rs. 9000. The

c Close of Para 22

expenses are estimated at Rs. 11,556 or say Rs. 12000

12th But no credit is taken for the Rs. 2000 calculated in for receipts from odd jobs done in the factories", it must be assumed that something will come in from this source in the future since it is on the coherence of the past reckoned on as an asset

f Close of Para 13

13. At the worst a gross receipt of Rs 9000 leaves a deficit of just Rs 3000. It is stated that there is at present a balance in hand at credit of the factories of Rs 30,965. The assumed deficit of Rs 3000 a year could be supplied from that balance for the next two years and still leave the balance at Rs 24,965.

14th. It appears to me therefore that there will be no risk whatever of sanctioning the proposed scheme for two years subject to any modification necessary at the end of that time. Even if the deficit in working was double what is estimated there would be funds to meet it, and

with good management we may hope that the amount of deficit I have estimated for may prove to be an outside amount.

15th. I do not in the least doubt the good which would be attained by training up lads in the Factories in the repairing of fins or indeed in any other form of mechanical industry. But I do not think that the branch Factories are fitted for industrial schools. There could not be that constant and daily efficient supervision necessary for a school, and secondly it would in my opinion be an excessive and somewhat unfair tax

on the Local Funds to require them to contribute Rs 750 a year to each branch Factory. If the want of artisans is evident there will be an abundant supply of apprentices learning in the branch factories. But the industrial school proper for teaching superior artisans had better be confined to that one now in Dharwar where every advantage and facility exists for the purpose.

In regard to the purchase of Sawgins purchased in 1883 my impression is that many few Gins of those absolutely out of use, especially those Oldenows made with wooden frames, are really worth more than the

the value of their materials and though it would be well to get these out of the hands of the people to obviate their being hankered up by village artisans and again set to work to destroy cotton, yet to trust their valuation, if any guarantee of purchase was involved in it; to a punchayat would be a measure certain to relieve the Government at a very early date of all trouble about the surplus Funds. It would be quite fair that Mr. Lewis should be authorized to purchase any old fins for what they were really worth to him whether for materials or for

Rec'd. 3/5/80 1099 A

repair and resale, so long as
was done gradually and without
risking too large a sum at once.
7th I cannot follow the Commissioner
in the argument that there is any
obligation on Government to repur-
chase gins because they supplied
them in the first instance, though
it may suit their purpose to do so
Neither can there be any hardship
in a man being merely "asked" to
subscribe to a factory whether he
sees his gin or not so long as
he is free to decline. Make it
clearly to the advantage of gin
owners to subscribe and very little
urging will be necessary

Henderson

Rec'd 3/5/80 1099 H

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7th I cannot follow the Commissioners in the argument that there is any obligation on Government to repurchase gins because they supplied them in the first instance, though it may suit their purpose to do so. Neither can there be any hardship in a man being merely "asked" to subscribe to a factory whether he uses his gin or not so long as he is free to decline. Make it clearly to the advantage of gin owners to subscribe and very little urging will be necessary.

Alexander
Comm'r of Litt Court

1054 A, 1099 A

Cotton Gin Factories

(Mr. Lee's letter of 10th inst.)
from the Secretary and Settlement
Office No 433 of 1 May 1880 – stating
that he has been in communication with
the Agent Gen. regarding the Gin factories
which should be kept up for the future &
that papers with the proposals & estimates
are made & for the sake of arranging for
an inspection, suggesting that the pro-
posed scheme be sanctioned for two years
subject to any modification necessary at the
end of that time, and observing that
he does not think that the Branch Factories

Early [illegible]
Received

Submit for orders.

Mr. Crawford & Mr. Anderson
seem to make out a strong
case in support of maintaining
as a Govt institution & for
some time to come, at least,
but on a reduced scale as regards
number. The cotton gin factories
in the Tinnevelly Distt:

The proposals regarding control
& establishment appear judicious
& [illegible]

working on decidedly economical.
The expenditure under the scheme
suggested may be estimated at Rs.
12000 annually. To meet this we
will be the annual subscriptions which
in order that the safe side shall
not the a/c. Sec[y] thinks be calculated
at more than Rs. 9000 per annum.
4 Rs. 2000 can now obtained annually
for what are described as "odd jobs"
done in the factories" it is perhaps
hardly too sanguine to look forward
to an income of half that sum or
say Rs. 1000 from the same source
in future. This reduces to Rs. 2000 the
balance to be made good. Whilst Mr
Crawford, however, Mr Col. Anderson
Press in counting their annual assets
remembered or noticed the fact that
the Nizam's Govt pays Rs. 600 per
annum & the Mirzaj State pays Rs. 300
yearly for the inspection of their gin
factories by Mr. Walton. In all probability
they will be under the glad to pay
Mr. Walton's successor, Mr. Lewis, on

working are decidedly economical.

The expenditure under the scheme suggested may be estimated at Rs. 12000 annually. To meet this there will be the annual subscriptions which in order that the self-sufficing character of the scheme may be maintained should not be calculated at more than Rs. 6000 per annum & Rs. 2000 are now obtained annually for what are described as "odd jobs done in the factories" it is probable that handling this enquiry to both factories to an income of half that sum or say Rs. 1000 from the same source in future. This reduces to Rs. 2000 balance to be made good. Neither Crawford, however, nor Col. Anderson have in counting their annual annual remembered or noticed the fact that the Nizam's Govt. pays Rs. 600 per annum & the Mirza State pays Rs. yearly for the inspection of their factories by Mr. Walton. In all probability we should be under the glad to pay Mr. Walton's successor, Mr. Lewis

a letter words the Epic Factory Fund to some sum in relation for the inspection of these factories by Mr. Wedderburn's successor. This payment if made would reduce the deficit still further by Rs. 900 yearly, bringing it down to Rs. 1100 annually.

If course the proceeds derived from subscriptions may be considerably above Rs. 9000, & might amount to or even exceed Rs. 10 000. In the latter case the Factories would be almost if not quite self supporting.

But if there is any deficit to be made good & whatever its amount annually may be, whether Rs. 3000, 2000, 1000 or less, the A.C. is respectfully of opinion that it shd not be made good in the manner suggested by Mr. Crawford, viz by taxing the Local Funds to the extent of Rs. 3000.

The Local Funds have already sufficient urgent calls upon them, and the moneys constituting them can be laid out to greater public

& generally unfair manner to com-
munications, wells, rest houses, school
&c. taxes on forced subscriptions to
cotton gin factories.

The Factory Fund has a balance
to its credit of over Rs. 30000. From
this balance the deficit for the next
three or four years can most conveniently
and legitimately be met. If after three
or four years the factories are still
working at a loss, & their expenses
exceed their receipts, it will then be
time to consider what course shall be
adopted to prevent the further reduction
of the Reserve Fund which will even
then still amount to some Rs. 20,000
& it might possibly be deemed desirable
to raise the subscription per gin from
Rs. 12, the figure at which it now stands
to Rs. 15, the sum recommended annually
until a few months ago. More
probably however the Factories if well
& judiciously managed will by attracting
more subscribers & closing a certain
number become entirely self-support-

in a company of repute.

The proposal made by Mr. Crawford which eventually amounts to vendor by the purchase of all mills offered for sale by owners compulsory on the Factory management seems to the Govt. inexpedient & undesirable. It is unable to see that mill owners have any equitable right to compel the factories to buy up their mills & as observed by Mr. Anderson this suggestion might lead to a very serious expenditure (wholly unnecessary as to the Factories) from the Factory Fund.

It will be impossible to retain Mr. Walton's services after May 31.

Yr
5.5.60

Hon. Mr. Ramsay
" " Ashburner
WE the Govr

The Govt of Bombay seems to me to have acted

in each day forward of
Florida Cotton crop, there
is difficulty for them ever to
retrace their steps readily -
About 1842, they introduced the
cultivators, with a good deal of
trouble, to substitute their Mexican
cotton for the indigenous plant.
This New Orleans requires a
certain sort of gin to clean it
perfectly - first therefore arises
factories for making & repairing
these gins, and indeed cultivators
to substitute annually these
these factories in the interior
that these gins would be
repaired when out of order.
The cultivators are therefore
as regards their New Orleans
cotton, dependent on these
gins; and these gins can

These rates have been considerably altered in consequence of discussions with merchants - and in consequence of the facts set forth in the letter from the Chamber of Commerce No 131 dated 22nd May 1880 - para 3 — EWR 21.7.80

by the replacement of the factories, or
and the control & supervision
of first officers. & The funds
however from which the salaries
of these officers have been hitherto
paid, have been derived from
fees levied on bales of cotton
exported from Bombay under
the cotton Frauds Act. After
a long discussion with the
Supreme & Home Govts, the
Secretary of State has finally
ordered this first to pass
a Bill through the Legislature
at once forthwith the levying of
the fees in future. In obedience
to these orders, no fees will be
levied after the 31st instant. Under
these circumstances, the System

of unpaid means as regards the
payment of the Officers &c &c.
- Under the first factory clause
arises: and it is to this unfortunate
fact that this unfortunate
is due -

After carefully reading the report
of the Commissioners of Survey & Settlement Commissioners
I do not see how the case
can be better settled under
the circumstances, than by
our adopting & acting on the
note of the Secretary dated
the 5th - And this I think
should be done as soon as
possible - If this were
should be adopted, it will
be necessary to give Mr
Walton & Mr Lewis immediate
notice - As regards the former

the question of compensation to
be paid to him as well as
to the other officers of the Cotton
Board left to rest under the
consideration of first the
Acct General -

Mr Lewis will I have no doubt,
be quite able to carry out
satisfactorily the duties which
will be entrusted to him -

E.W.R.
6.5.80

Bombay 22nd May 1880

To

The Secretary to Government
1st Defart
Bombay
Sir

With reference to your letter No. CD 24 0 of 1884 of the 12th Ultimo regarding the encouragement of the cultivation of American cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country and the repairing of the Saw-gins, I have now the honour to submit the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce on the points raised by Government.

1. The Committee do not think that because the Cotton Frauds Act may be abolished, the cultivation of American cotton in the Southern Mahratta Country should be discouraged. The two have little in common with each other, and it is well known that before the existence of the Act, the cotton grown from American seed was immensely superior in quality to what it has been for the last 12 or 13 years. The Committee on the other hand consider that it would be most undesirable for Government to encourage the cultivation of American cotton by the distribution of new

Nothing the Committee believe, could produce more to encourage the production of an improved quality of cotton in that country than the opening up of the cotton districts by railways, which would enable the European merchants to establish direct business relations with the native producers in the interior of the country. When railway communication was introduced into Berar and Gujerat, European buying agencies and machinery were immediately spread over those provinces, and it was to the establishment of such agencies and machinery that the great and permanent improvement in the quality of the cotton grown in Berar and Gujerat is chiefly due. Similar results would be certain to follow the introduction of railways into the Southern Mahratta Country, and the Committee desire me respectfully to express their hope that, as cotton cultivated there from skumpah new seed would become a most valuable article of export, His Excellency the Governor in Council will kindly use his influence on every opportunity to promote the construction of railways in those districts.

In former years, the cotton grown in the Southern Mahratta Country from American seed was the best cotton produced in India: it brought a high price, and the demand for it was always active. Of late years however, American Dharwar cotton has fallen in value, and it

It is generally believed by the trade that the fall has resulted from the deterioration of the old exotic seed from the promiscuous cultivation of exotic and indigenous seed together, and to a large extent also from bad ginning. If railway communication had been extended into the Dharwar districts the deterioration would probably never have occurred, but until railways are made the Committee are of opinion that the importation and distribution by Government of new seed is the next best means of restoring and improving the quality of the cotton. Owing to the serious mixture of cotton which took place during the years 1877/78 it has lately been almost an impossibility for ryots however willing they might be to select it to obtain unmixed seed of American growth, and it would therefore be a boon to the districts were pure seed again introduced. The ryots have no organization to get the seed each, and the Committee recommend that Government yearly import and distribute a large quantity of American seed, which they think the ryots would gladly and thankfully receive and use. The Committee observe from the Report on the Administration of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1878-79, that the extent of land under exotic cotton cultivation in Dharwar is 151,140 acres yielding 79,144 cwts, and they are of opinion that Government should make immediate pro

the supply of a quantity of new American
[illegible] for at least one third of the
[illegible] of cotton grown.

The Committee, as has already been
said, believe that the cultivators will gladly
use and pay for the new seed, but should it
be necessary to resort to any expedients with
object of discouraging the indigenous seed and
making the use of improved American seed
easier, the Committee would suggest that
Government give to the ryots a certain quantity
American seed in exchange for indigenous seed,
being taken that the latter is always
checked, or brought in crushed by the ryots.

2. With regard to the saw gins,
whether they should be replaced by
Government, or left to private enterprise, there
is a difference of opinion in the trade;
the Committee think that if the cotton
is improved, private enterprise would provide
gins. The Chamber is making enquiries at
home and in America about the latest improve-
ments in gins. Even the Government factories
closed, and the existing system of Government
reference abolished, we should certainly
no worse, and would probably see a better
quality of cotton turned out of the gins. The
hitherto employed in the factories
would be on the spot, and would be able
make a living by repairing the gins, while

gin-owners

gin owners could make them terms for
refaining, and would take care with the
the work was fairly done. In the factor
the workmen, being one of their duty from
Government, are left to be careless as to the
state in which the gins leave their hands.
The Committee are therefore inclined to rec
-ommend that the Government factories shou
be abolished, and that the refaining of th
gins should be left to private enterpris
As a further reason for this recommendat
the Committee desire me to say that it has
also been reported to them that great dissat
-faction exists among gin-owners at being comp
to pay an annual subscription of Rs 12 on e
18, whether they use their gins or not, or whe
they watch them refained or not, and it is al
that, to this dissatisfaction, and to a genera
feeling of disgust at the tax, is in a great
measure to be attributed the indifference w
which the cultivation of American cotton
is now regarded by the ryots.

3. The reply to this enquiry as m
embodied in the preceding remarks of the
Committee need only add that the Spinn
should that if new seed is not employed
and distributed, the American seed no
in the Southern Mahratta Country will pr
-ly die out.

The proposals
are by the Govt
of S for working
the Gin Factories,
No. 1054A
dated 29-4, were
submitted to the
Board of Revenue
6 May 1830
They are likewise
12 Jun Ex 7
Ry 25/5

Ad 24/5/80 1255 A.

I am to state that the Committee have of the results of cultivating cotton from seed in Sarbia, they are inclined to think that the Southern Nahratta Country is the district in which that cotton can be cultivated with most advantage. American seed has been planted largely in Chanderiah, but the cotton grown from not by any means equal to the cotton formerly grown in that district from Hingunghat

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. Gordon
Secretary.

Recd 24/5/80 1255 A.

From which the Committee have no of the results of cultivating cotton from American seed in Berar, they are inclined to think that the Southern Maharatta country is the district in which that cotton may be cultivated with most advantage. American seed has been planted largely in Chandeish, but the cotton grown from it is not by any means equal to the cotton formerly grown in that district from Bengal seed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J Gordon

Secretary.

Recd 24/5/80 1255A.

4. From which the Committee hear of the results of cultivating cotton from American seed in India, they are inclined to think that the Southern Mahratta country is the district in which that cotton can be cultivated with most advantage. American seed has been planted largely in Chandeish, but the cotton grown from it is not by any means equal to the cotton formerly grown in that district from Bourbon seed.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
J. Gordon
Secretary

1255 A. Augusta

Letters

Letter from the Secy, Chamber of Commerce, dd 7th May/80. stating with refce to Govt letter No 158 of 12 April/80 that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Okhay, do not think that because the Cotton Frauds Act may be abolished, the cultivation of American Cotton in the Southern Maratha Country should be discouraged; that they on the contrary consider that it would be wise & desirable for Govt to encourage the cultivation of American Cotton by the distribution of new seed, [illegible] the only effectual means to be taken to promote the construction of railways to open up the Cotton Districts; recommending that the Govt Factories for cleaning Cotton be abolished & that the cleaning of Cotton be left to private enterprize; & adding that the Southern Maratha Country is the district in which Cotton from American seed can be cultivated with most advantage.

Sent for to the Hon. Mr. Robertson to whom were sent the papers relating to the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factories.

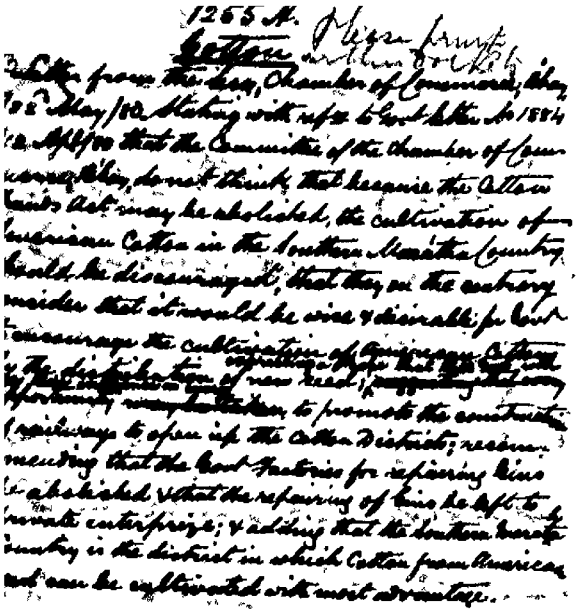
The American seed recently received from the Secy of State has been sent to the Collr of Dharwar for distribution.

The Railway about to be constructed under the Portuguese Treaty will open up the Dharwar Distt

The Chamber of Commerce hold views regarding the maintenance of the Factories entirely different from those entertained by Mr Anderson & Mr. Crawford

KA 28.5.80

Then letters of the Chancellor
of Exchequer and the Lords
are known
The Lords Committees about
the Expenditure of Scotland
have been anticipated. The
Lords have arrears and in many
Articles have
The Chancellor have to add
by that
1st The cotton is imported
French Subsidies like
French the Lords have all
accounts Customs in spelling
that one of the best Articles
Customs of the importing of
Cotton is the best Article of the
Lords to have the Lords stop
words to be to import the Lords
and if as well the French
Subsidies like the cotton
is imported to Article have
to work a long time



1265 M. Pleas print
Letters
Letter from the Secy, Chamber of Commerce, Macon
Ga. 2 May 80 stating with reference to Govt letter No 1814
of 1879 that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce
have taken, do not think that because the Cotton
Laws debt may be abolished, the cultivation of
American Cotton in the Southern Alkaline Country
would be discouraged, that they on the contrary
consider that it would be wise & desirable for Govt
to encourage the cultivation of American Cotton
by the distribution of new seed, suggesting also
further improvements to promote the construction
of railways to open up the Cotton Districts; recommending
that the Govt Factories for refining lime
be abolished, that the preparing of lime be left to
private enterprise; & adding that the Southern Interior
Country is the district in which Cotton from American
seed can be cultivated with most advantage.

Sent for to the Hon. Mr. Robinson
to whom were sent the papers
relating to the Sherman Cotton Gin
Factories.

The American seed recently received
from the Sec'y of State has been
sent to the Coll. of Sherman for
distribution.

The railway about to be constructed
under the Portuguese Treaty will
open up the Sherman Dist.

The Chamber of Commerce hold
views regarding the maintenance
of the Factories entirely different
from those entertained by Col
Anderson & Mr. Crawford.

Ind Un 28.5.80

The letters of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Lords of the Treasury

The Letters to Sir Richard Arkwright and the Superintendants of Poor Children have anticipated the Contents of the Report which I have to make.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is of opinion

1st That the Children employed in Cotton Factories will receive the Benefit of the Act of Parliament for regulating the Labour of Children in Cotton Factories, when the Superintendants of Poor Children shall have appointed Visitors for the Factories, and they are desired to make Returns of the Children employed in the Factories to the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions

2nd That the Cotton Manufacturers will receive the Benefit of the Act of Parliament for regulating the Labour of Children in Cotton Factories, when the Superintendants of Poor Children shall have appointed Visitors for the Factories, and they are desired to make Returns of the Children employed in the Factories to the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions

3rd That the Cotton Manufacturers will receive the Benefit of the Act of Parliament for regulating the Labour of Children in Cotton Factories, when the Superintendants of Poor Children shall have appointed Visitors for the Factories, and they are desired to make Returns of the Children employed in the Factories to the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions

4th That the Cotton Manufacturers will receive the Benefit of the Act of Parliament for regulating the Labour of Children in Cotton Factories, when the Superintendants of Poor Children shall have appointed Visitors for the Factories, and they are desired to make Returns of the Children employed in the Factories to the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions

5th That the Cotton Manufacturers will receive the Benefit of the Act of Parliament for regulating the Labour of Children in Cotton Factories, when the Superintendants of Poor Children shall have appointed Visitors for the Factories, and they are desired to make Returns of the Children employed in the Factories to the Justices of the Peace at the Quarter Sessions

the Estate has been valued at
Denver at £1,500 a year and
and Rs. 5 per day Rent
Building. The Rent from
the Land has been Rs. 1800
per annum. The duty to
the State is the Government
has expressed that even
Year and that his Father
Employment will depend
on the Character of the
Estate presented in the
Civil Surgeon's Certificate
Duty. The Land is Secure

Rs 3/5.

An Estimate should be
made of the Revenue of
the Land and the Estate
to the Land Revenue
of the Estate. Compared
with the Expense of Year
and it will then be
Expressed as the Land

No. 1703 of 1880.

From,

C. P. Robertson Esquire
Commissioner C. D.

To

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Mahableshwar
28th May 1880

Sir,

As requested by His Excellency the Governor I have the honor to submit a Memorandum on the cause of the deterioration of the Dharwar American Cotton and the measures I would propose for restoring it to its former position.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Commissioner C. D.

Through the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor

Extract para: 6 of the Secretary
to the Government of India's
Letter No dated - July
1913 to the address of the
Secretary to the Government
of Bombay.

6 With these circum-
stances, it appears to His
Excellency in Council that
the one thing to be aimed at
in any Government action
that may be taken is to plac
the means of repairing thes
gins as close as possible to
every man's door, and at a
cheap a rate as possible. It
is clear to the Government
of India that the best way
to effect this would be to
teach thoroughly a
number of clever village
artizans to repair the gin
while simultaneously -

training new hands to the work, so as [redacted] disseminate throughout the District a class of competent workmen who will soon spread into the neighbouring Districts and at the same time to get not one great European firm, but half a dozen or more small traders to start shops about the District (which might at first and for some little time be stocked from our stores) for the sale to the people and the certificates of such of the stores required for the repairs of the guns as have to be imported.

True extract

Eyre U Wolverton

Commissioner &c.

Draft Bill

Whereas the Cotton known as Dharwar-American has much deteriorated owing to the use of unprepared cotton gins it is found that steps are necessary to provide for the licensing of gins and their inspection by duly qualified officers it is enacted as follows:

Preamble

1. This act shall be called the "Cotton gin Act"

Title

2. It shall extend to such Districts or parts of Districts in the Bombay Presidency as the Governor in Council may, by Notification in the Government Gazette declare to be liable to its provisions.

Extent

3 The word "gin" gin defined shall be held to include do saw gin and any

training new hands to the work, & as ~~to~~ disseminate throughout the District a class of competent workmen (who will soon spread into the neighbouring Districts) and at the same time to get not one great European firm, but half a dozen or more small traders to start shops about the District (which might at first and for some little time be stocked from our stores) for the sale to the people and the artificers of such of the stores required for the repair of the guns as have to be imported.

I am sir
Your most
Obedt Servt
Evelyn Wrottesley
Commissioner C.D.

41-247

Draft Bill

Whereas the [cotton] known as Dharwar cotton can has much deteriora owing to the use of unrepaired cotton gins it is found that steps are necessary to provid for the licensing of gins and their inspection by duly qualified offic it is enacted as follows.

Preamble

1. This act shall be called the Cotton gin Act

Title

2. It shall extend to such District or parts of Districts in the Bombay Presidency as the Governor in Council may, by notification in the Government Gazette declare to be liable to its provisions.

Extent

3 The word "gin" shall be held to include saw gin

Gin defined.

any

any machine used for the purpose of cleaning exotic cotton.

License to be obtained for each gin.

From and after the day on which this Act shall be declared by notice in the Government Gazette to be in operation, no gin used, or capable of use, for the purpose of cleaning exotic cotton shall be so used without a license obtained in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter described.

License defined.

5. For all purposes of this Act the Licensee shall be held to be the owner of the gin for which he has obtained a licence.

Form of Licence.

6. Every application for a licence for gins worked either by hand or by cattle power shall be made to the

Mamledar

the Talukdar of the Taluka in which the gin is situated and the said officer shall on application grant a license according to the Form A appended. All applications for gins worked by steam power shall be made to the Collector of the District who alone is authorized to grant licences for such gins.

7. The amount of license fee from each District shall be fixed by the Governor in Council and shall be notified in the Government Gazette, such fee shall in no case exceed:-

License fee

For gins worked by Steam power — Rs 100
For gins worked by Cattle power — Rs 30
For gins worked by hand power — Rs 20

8. The period of license shall extend to one year to commence

Period of Licence

from the 1st of August in each year.

9. Any gin owner who may use a gin or let out a gin for use without having first obtained a license as herein before provided shall on conviction before any magistrate, in addition to the license fee pay a penalty not exceeding three times the amount of the license.

Penalty for failure to obtain a license.

0. Any person other than a gin owner who shall use a gin for which no license has been obtained shall on conviction before a magistrate, pay a penalty not exceeding three times the amount of the license

Penalty for using a gin or which no license has been obtained.

43

licensed.

11. When any person who has taken out a license as aforesaid

Transfer of License

dies or removes before the expiry of his grip or when any person is obliged to surrender such grip in pursuance of a Decree of the Civil Court the next owner of such grip or the person to whom it has been transferred by a Decree of the Civil Court on application to the Tahsildar of the Taluka shall license transferred to his name; Provided however that in every case of transfer by Decree of the Civil Court such person shall produce the grip for transfer or in the case of private alienation the application for transfer is invariably endorsed by the license

to the effect that he has no objection to such transfer.

2. The Local Govern. may appoint such officers to be called Inspectors of Cotton gins - such officers shall be subordinate to the Collector of the District.

Appointment of Inspectors.

3. It shall be the duty of such officers to ascertain as speedily as possible all gins within their charge and see that no gin that is out of repair, or unfit for cleaning cotton is used for the purpose of cleaning cotton - On the ascertainment of such duty, such officers shall at all times have access to such buildings and to all gins in which gins propelled by cattle or steam power are worked by any

Duty of Inspectors and their powers.

obstruction to such
Officer shall if he hold
a license, on Conviction
by any Magistrate,
liable to have his
License suspended for
such time as the
Collector may direct
in addition to any
punishment award
by the Court.

14- Whenever
Inspector on
finding
found the
Gin
an Inspector of Cotton
Gins, shall
find any
Gin out of repair
he shall give a written
notice to the owner
of such Gin, or to
the person having
charge thereof
and Extent to which
the Gin is out of
repair, therein
within which it
can be repaired, and
warning him against
using such Gin until
it shall have been properly
repaired.

15 The Inspector after
Record of notice
Inspection
shall in

a book to be kept for the purpose & keep a record of each gin visited and shall note down in detail in each case at the time of visit the state of repair of the gin visited.

16. If any gin is not maintained within the period specified in the notice under section 14 the Inspector of cotton gins may declare such gin unserviceable, and shall give the licensee notice to that effect and shall thereupon seal up such gin in such manner as may be prescribed in the rules framed under section 23 of this Act.

17. The written application for the grant of a licence

sealed gin ~~that~~ he
desires to repair his gin
the Inspector of gins may
grant him a written
permission to break
the seal. Such permission
shall specify the time
within which such gin is to be repaired

18. If a gin that
has been declared
unserviceable gin to be used for weaving
unserviceable is used for
cleaning cotton without having first
obtained from the
Inspector of Gins a certificate that it
is serviceable the
licensee the owner or
possessor of it, shall
be liable to the penalty
provided in section
for using a gin without
license.

19. Every application
certificate of gin serviceable
made to
the licensee
of a gin that

has

has been declared to be insufficient to obtain a certificate that the cotton ginned is merchantable under the Inspection of Cotton gins.

20. All licenses fees and penalties received under this Act shall be formed into a fund to be called "Cotton Gin Fund" and shall be expended only on purposes connected with this Act.

Formation and appropriation of Cotton gin fund.

21. All penalties under this Act shall be collected in the same manner as civil claims for collection of fines in the Circuit Court of Pinellas County.

Levy of penalties.

22. Inspectors

Inspectors to be at the discretion of the Governor.

and such

shall be proceeded against magisterially, except by summons or information laid by the Inspector or some other person.

25. The Local Government may frame Rules consistent with the provisions herein Local clause for the working of this Act and such Rules shall have the force of law.

Power to make Rules

has been declared to be unworkable to obtain a certificate that his ~~gin~~ gin is unable must be made to the Inspector of Cotton gins.

20. All licence fees and penalties recovered under this Act shall be formed into a fund to be called the Cotton Gin Fund and shall be expended only on purposes connected with this Act.

Formation and appropriation of Cotton gin fund.

21. All penalties under this Act shall be collected in the same manner as fines in the Criminal Procedure Code.

Levy of penalties.

22. Inspectors may, on the application of the owner of the gin, remit the whole

Power to remit penalties at the instance of the Inspector.

shall

shall be proceeded against magisterially except by summons or information laid by the Inspector or some other person.

23. The Local Power to make Rules Government may frame Rules consistent with the provisions herein laid down for the working of this Act and such Rules shall have the force of law.

Form of Gin Licensed under Section 7.

Whereas A.B. inhabitant of C has in his possession a Gin registered No. and which is in use or capable of use for cleaning cotton, licence is hereby given to the said A.B. to use the said Gin for the purpose of cleaning cotton for one year commencing from the 1st of Aug. 188 to the end of July.

This licence is subject to all the provisions in Act No. of 188.

Signed

Statement of objects and reasons of the Act.

Sea 1841 experiments were made to introduce upland Cotton cultivation in the Bombay Presidency.

The new Orleans variety was found to thrive in the Dharwar Collectorate and in some of the neighbouring Districts with much trouble on the part of Govt and the District officers the New Orleans Cotton became firmly established in the Dharwar District so that

there

[illegible] were in 1792
[illegible] of 15,286.5
acres of land under
cultivation with
this description of
Cotton.

At the very
first commencement
of the attempt to
introduce this variety
of Cotton it was found
it could not be cleaned
by any of the ordinary
means in use, and
that the Saw Gin
alone was capable
of properly cleaning
it. Private interprize
being wanting Govt
undertook the duty
of introducing Saw
gins and with this
object

[illegible] in 1878.
[illegible] of 8,15,386 [illegible]
acres of land under
cultivation with
this description of
Cotton.

At the very
first commencement
of the attempt to
introduce this variety
of Cotton it was found
it could not be cleaned
by any of the ordinary
means in use, and
that the Sea Island
alone was capable
of profitably cleaning
it. Private enterprise
being wanting Govt
undertook the duty
of introducing Sea
Island and with that
object

object of diffusing
these to the cultiva-
tors and of keeping
them in repair the
Bhamar Factory
with its several Bra
Factories was establi
The District of
Bhamar is now
well supplied with
saw gins, and it is
unnecessary that
Government shou
any longer de
may now be fairly
left to private ent
prise. It has ther
fore been decided
that it is no longe
desirable for Gov
to take an active
part in the repair
of

of the saw gins.
That in future such
repairs must be
effected by private
agency.

It has however
from experience been
found that if the
saw gin owners are
left to themselves
entirely they neglect
to have their gins
properly repaired, the
consequence has been
that for some years
past complaints of
the bad state of the
saw gins and the
very great distraction
of the staple in con-
sequence have been
loud and numerous.

The

The value of Sea Island American has very greatly fallen in the market.

Govt is informed by its Officers well able to form an opinion on the matter that the gin owners unless compelled by some expedient to keep their gins in repair, will work them quite heedless of the destructions of the staple and the impairment of the character of the cotton sent to market.

That the gin owners care nothing so long as the cotton is cleaned somehow and sent to

to

to [illegible]

It has therefore
been deemed advisable
with the view of
keeping the gins in
a fair state of repair
that a small license
fee shall be levied
on each gin worked,
and that all gins
worked shall be liable
to inspection. It is
intended that the
act be worked leniently,
and the penalties
will only fall on those
who wilfully and
persistently work
gins in such a state
of disrepair as to
be destructive of
the cotton staple.

It

It is hoped that
the measures now
proposed will, while
being a step in the
direction of the
introduction of
private enterprise
in the place of Govt.
Agency, at the same
time tend to raise
the quality and con-
position of the exotic
Cotton of this Presidency.

Yours Most Obedt
Commissioner
S.C.

Secy to Govt

Three pieces written
to Chile

Letter from the Lords C.D. No. B/1703 } 28th
May 1680 — Informing of many of the
causes of the deterioration of the Pimpo
American cotton & the measures he
would propose to restore it to its
former position

No 1778 of 1880 54 271

From

The Commissioner C. D.

To,

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Poona 8th June 1881

Sir,

With reference to my letter
No 1708 dated 28th ultimo, I would point out
that the general state of repair of the saw-
gins may be fairly judged by the number
of saws sold in the year.

2. The following shows the annual
sales from 1868:-

year	No of saws issued	Remarks
1868	1177	* To end of April 1880
1869	2012	
1870	990	
1871	567	
1872	321	
1873	99	
1874	19	
1875	71	
1876	None	
1877	18	
1878	272	
1879	195	
1880	244 *	
	Total 5985	

No 1778 of 1880 54-71.

From

The Commissioner C. D.

To,

The Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

Poona 8th June 1880.

Sir,

With reference to my letter
the
No $\frac{R}{1705}$ dated 28th Ultimo, I would point out
that the general state of repair of the saw-
gins may be fairly judged by the number
of saws sold in the year.

2. The following shows the annual
sales from 1868:-

year	No of saws sold	Remarks
1868	1177	To end of April 1880
1869	2012	
1870	990	
1871	567	
1872	321	
1873	99	
1874	19	
1875	71	
1876	None	
1877	18	
1878	272	
1879	195	
1880	244	

3. Since the first three years the gins were in excellent order. When as the price of cotton fell, there were fewer new saws purchased. Then came the period when at Mr. Chapman's suggestion the pressure was lessened and the consequence is seen — no saws sold and the gins all in dreadful condition — Then in 1878 Sir Richard Temple visited Dharwar, and the orders passed in consequence of Mr. Chapman's motion were reversed: The sales at once commenced.

4. Under Voluntary subscriptions the sales will not without great pressure increase much over 300 per annum — quite insufficient — Under the Voluntary system the subscriptions will, under official pressure, come in, but the gins will be never well repaired, as that cannot be forced. People will pay their subscriptions to be alone, and will refuse to have their gins repaired as that entails expense.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your most obt. servant
[illegible]
Commissioner C.D.

55 273

№ 3159

Revenue Dept.

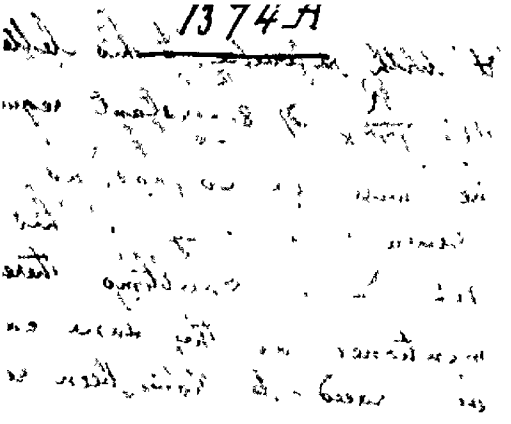
B. C. 18 June 1888.

Memo.

The undersigned presents compliments to the Comr C.P. & with reference to his letter № R/1778 of 8 Instant requests he will be so good as to forward a copy of his letter № R/1703 of 28 ultimo therein mentioned as the same cannot be traced as having been received in this office

[signature]
Ag. Actg.

[signature]



Memo:
R
No 1975. of 1880

Revenue Department

Poona 26th June 1880

The Commissioner C.D. returns compliments and in reply to the Under Secretary's Memo: No 3159 dated 18th instant begs to state that this office letter No R/1703 dated 28th ultimo, with its several accompaniments regarding the causes of the deterioration of the Dharwar American Cotton, was transmitted through the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Commissioner C. D.

1,088

Rec'd 30 June 1873

1374 A. 1573 A

Office print the

Letter from the Cons C. D. No R/1778 d/ 5th June 1880 — Pointing out with reference to his letter No R/1703 d/ 21st ultimo forwarding that the general state of repair of the saw gins may be fairly judged by the number of saws sold in the year; stating the annual sales of saws from 1861 to 1879 inclusive & remarks on other points adding that under the voluntary system the subscriptions will under official pressure come in but the gins will be never well repaired as that cannot be forced and people will refuse to have their gins repaired as that entails expense.

Incls: from Dito No R/1775 d/ 26th June 1880 —

No 3544 of 1880

Rev. Dep.

Use 9th July 1880.

The undersigned presents compts to the Secretary to the Govt and requests he will be good enough to forward to this office the communication from the Cons C.D. noted in the margin & that office report has been transmitted to him or subsequently

Letter No. R/1703 d/ the 28th May 1880 relative to the determination of the American Co

Council Hall
Poona 16th July 1860.

Memorandum.

In reply to the Acting Under Secretary's Memo: Revenue Department, No 3544 of the 9th Instant the Undersigned begs to state that the communication from the Commissioner C.D. relative to the deterioration of the Dharwar and American Cotton has been sent to Mr Nugent today along with the file of papers on the subject.

papers

G Forbes
Officiating Secretary
to the Government

1374 A. 1573 A

Have printed this
Letter from the Consul C. D. No R/1778 of 5th June
1880 — Pointing out with reference to his
letter No R/1705 of 28th ultimo May 1880, that
the general state of repair of the saw gins
may be fairly judged by the number of
saws sold in the year; stating the annual
sales of saws from 1868 to 1879 inclusive remarks
on the same
adding that under the voluntary system the
subscriptions will under official pressure
come in but the gins will be never well
repaired as that cannot be forced and
people will refuse to have their gins
repaired as that entails expense.
Inclosure from Dito. No R/1775 of 26th June 1880 —

No 3544 of 1880

Rev. Dep.

HM 9th July 1880.

The undersigned pre-
sents compts to the Secretary
to the Govt and requests
he will be good enough to
forward to this office the com-
munication from the Consul
C. D. noted in the margin
& that office report has
been transmitted to Rivers
Steam Navigation Co
& Mr. [illegible] Co
& Mr. [illegible] & Co
& Mr. [illegible] & Co
& Mr. [illegible] &

Council Hall
Poona. 19th July 1866.

Memorandum.

In reply to the Acting Under Secretary's Memo; Revenue Department, No 3544 of the 9th Instant the Undersigned begs to state that the communication from the Commissioner C. D. relative to the determination of the Bhawa and American Cotton has been sent to Mr Nugent today along with the file of papers on the subject.—

Geo Wathen
Personal Secretary
to H. E. the Governor

Rec'd 20/7/80 1722A

1374A, 1513A, 1722A

(Please see within docketed)

Memo. from the Private Secy to H.E. the Gov.
of 19th July 1880 —

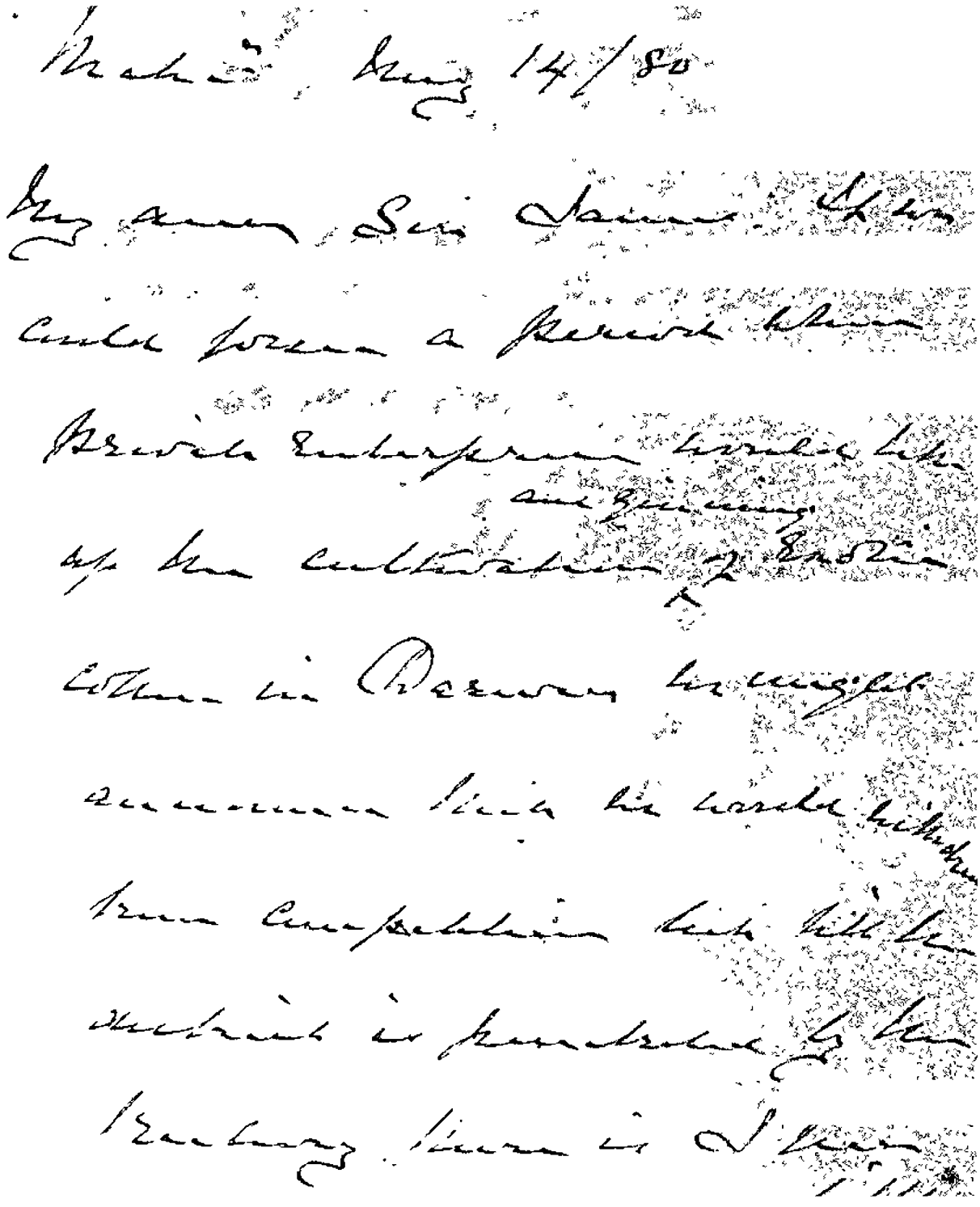
Circulate with the
last. 23 / 8

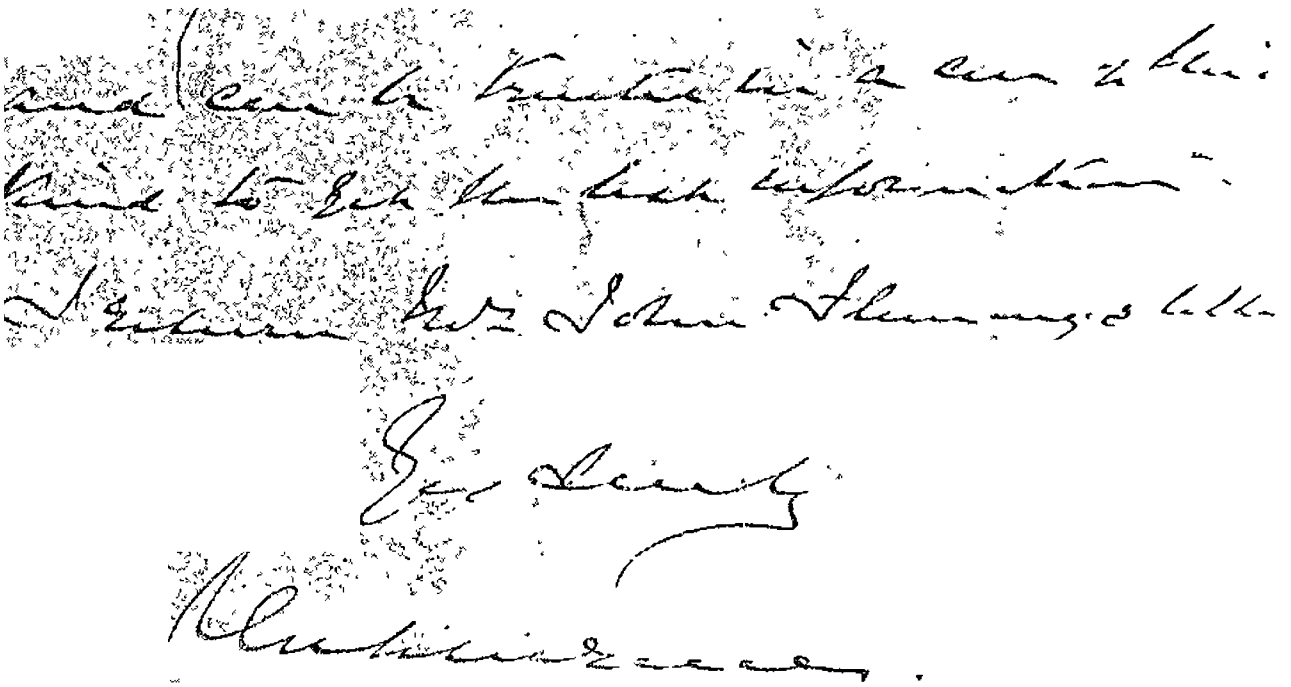
Which has always been private entrance -
My own carriage &c. Too often he
comes & goes at 5 o'clock. He
dines out, & receives at his house
not at home. Under these circumstances
I cannot go to Court.

If the Queen sees this communication
cease & order the Prince's coach
to come as it has ever been. In future
when either I or the Princess
go to Court, to dine or to the Ball
we will go in our own carriage
& return in the same. Lord
Jersey & the Lord Steward have
the same privilege & the Lord
Chamberlain either — & under no
other pledge for a future system.

I shall not trouble you on other subjects
till I receive your answer on this.

Yours truly
Albert





Lecture 19
Measure
Lecture
1851

Will ask Walton
Pine Mat & plantation ma
the decline in quality
Otaheuan Sand Pinus Co
& will send it on to Jacks
by own report. Ob present it occu
time that if the decline in qu
is real, it may be accounte
by some or all of the follow
Causes.

1st. It is, as we all know, an Ob
Wh requires constant impro
=tions of fresh seed to keep
the original quality

2nd
In 1877. The means of raising
to have diminished the quantity
in 1878 the rains was plentiful
but the rats destroyed the
Wh required before the ripening
Ripened, in 1879. There was a slight
Wh destroyed the crop of mea

indigenous cotton did not suffer much from it.

You may say these causes would affect the quantity but not the quality, it is however often the case that where the former is deficient it is adulterated or mixed with indigenous cotton & increases it ~~&~~ wt. of course affects its quality -

In 1860 before Messrs Forbes the Cotton Commissioner in the neighbourhood of Bankapur where pure New Orleans seed was own walked thro' the cotton fields with the ryots & made them pull up every plant of indigenous cotton in the same field with the American & the consequence was the fields at Bankapur were famous for a long

Upland American cotton
of course this was strictly
illegal but I know it for
a fact for the Forbes to
the benefit of Mr Lee
he cleared it from the seed
lines.
No one has done any thing
of the kind for many years
& the result is that the
two kinds of cotton are
constantly mixed in the
sowing & they are placed
side by side in the ginning
house consequently it is
no wonder that the saw ginned cotton
with the indigenous variety
of New Mexico. Occasionally the
cotton brands depart-
ment would make a big
& some such cotton as
the Peruvian or Egyptian
with its long fine staple
mixed cotton would be

all parties. Two months ago
there was a league between
Lás Haciendas to build the
village the traders (called
me to the Jennings house.
I showed me the two baskets,
I cotton on two of the
piles of his Jennings bags
I said that the mixture of the
two different kinds in the
same bales was such a
accidental (as he had
for his own sake) to
keep them separate
but the Mexican official
the cotton had brought
the two kinds together.
Mexican the case since
the traders of Matamoros
the cotton & the buyers
in Matamoros that the
villagers there were to use
"no," that if the two kinds

if it were made possible
the two kinds of cotton
in the same field the
cultivators would
be able to weed out
the inferior staple
from the fields and
Egyptian cotton would
no longer injure the
cotton with which
it is now mixed.

This year during the
[illegible] to the little American co
having been sown the
of Egyptian seed
for their gins and the
in want of means to
their indigenous cotton
so in some places the
cleaned their indigenous
[illegible] in the sand gins
for American cotton
the seed being run through
where the seed of American
cotton would have fallen
[illegible] of the sand the

not mixed up with the cotton.
Whether this was a fraud
& he passed off for sea Island
American Sea Island
think not, for the longer
staple of the latter is un-
mistakeable but it is said
to have the additional seed of
Cotton Inspector & Others
are against allowing
people to clean cotton in
Sand Pits made for American
Cotton, there is however
nothing in the Law (as it is)
to prevent them from
doing so. We have asked
for the Sand pits so as to
make the Seed Sea Island
cotton in such districts
the inhabitants are dead set
on the Green Seed Upland cotton
of the West Indies
Now to Sea Island Seed
can be sent to Dunbar there
[illegible]

Mexican Cotton Gin Depa
= ment Cane Spare. In
letter Received from th
Cotton Inspector Yester
he said "The present is not th
"reason for putting Gins in
"order at the factories, th
"machines are now lay
"at work out in the co
"and the factories establi
"= ments have to remove
"distant from villages
"villages & from Gin Cane
"to Gin Cane attending
"to the Gins at work, this
"duty will continue for
"the next five months
"and to ensure its being
"properly done wants Sha
"& constant Supervision
"on the part of the Inspec
"= ing Officers, after Gin
"is over these Gins that are
"to be held be transferred into
"factories for storing the Cotton
"= ing Season

This is the system now in force and on the 31st of this month all the inspecting officers will lose their places owing to the abolition of the cotton department. If there are no inspectors to look after the repair of the gins the planters will not be able to do it and the gins will soon be in a worse state than ever, the state of the sands will be such on the staple that will in all probability deteriorate more than it has yet done. There are [illegible] thousand bales in sight and will with the cotton [illegible] be laid [illegible] for the purpose in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] for the Cotton
[illegible] to
[illegible] the Cotton Trade
[illegible] Cotton Trade was
[illegible] to the Abolition
[illegible] of the
[illegible] Revolution. Conclu
[illegible] that, that
[illegible] had no right to keep
[illegible] Cotton Spinning
[illegible] factories & certainly
[illegible] there are to be no Proprietors
[illegible] Mill Proprietors with
[illegible] nothing else to do but to
[illegible] work after the Repair
[illegible] of the Cotton Spinning &
[illegible] perhaps he was well to
[illegible] the factories. the
[illegible] Mill Proprietors have no
[illegible] knowledge of machinery
[illegible] [illegible]

This is the system here in
force, but on the 31st of this
month all the inspecting
officers will leave their
places owing to the aboli-
tion of the Cotton Duties
Department. If there are
no inspectors to look after
the repair of the quays the
wharfs will not be able
to do it and the piers
will soon be in a worse
state than ever, the state
of the sands will react
on the state of the river
& probably deteriorate
far more than it has yet
done. There are I think
several Societies
but I will with the Cotton
Inspectors, do all I can,
& by memorials to the
Board of Trade & of Privy
Council to get the

[illegible] Mr Walton. There have
been some abuses late,
I think, but men who
have not let us know
their sins for we have
been prepared to pass
subscription but if the
collection of the subscrip-
tions were left with the Cler-
ks & if [illegible] Collectors
who use their sins,
the actual backing
after the factories
could be better done
by the Collectors & Inspectors
& his assistants than
by the Collectors &c.
You will however be
able to take excellent
opinion on this point
from Mr Richey & Mr
[illegible]

Table of the Principal
Valleys and Rivers which
is mostly the Subject of
the trade in American
Cotton it must be
done well with a good
& efficient staff of Inspectors. The cultivation
of the Exotic Cotton
is already established
the Sale of the Article
This year have put
the Symbol and Concert
with it & Liverpool under the
Indispensable Necessity
Ready in its Profits the
price of the Article is
not so high — If the Valley
is to be kept separate, there
should be a Line of Inspectors
the Sorting of the two Sorts
in one Field for with the
Mixture and Intention
of adulterating the Article

Kurla
24th May/80

My dear Wallburner

I think the reasons given in the two letters I enclose, from Messrs Wallace & Robertson for the determination in "Sanguinea Discrimination" are the true ones. They are both men of long experience in the subject from 14 to 16 years they have been in this district. Mr Robertson as a cotton merchant is of course quite disinterested in the opinion he gives.

2. No doubt the first step has been taken to improve the Nagpur cotton by the importation of good seed which is expected

Service at Public Meeting
next week. I am asking the
Headmen what farmers
they can recommend it
should be distributed to & on
receipt of their replies
I propose to send them
to each Headman's office
before the rains & the
rest carefully in a
dry place; until August
& then given out to
sowing, the Headmen &
District Officers being
enjoined to take an special
interest in the crop of
the fields sown with it.
The suggestion made by
our Police ... that the
Ryots should be compelled
to uproot all indigenous
cotton in their American
cotton fields is one which
has often been made
to me by native Cotton
dealers & Officials.

Nothing but the seed of some peculiarly fine kind is to be attended to. Will prevent the same mixture of indifferent American cotton. We have on hand part from Carolina in the last of the cultivator & part because the two sorts have been grown side by side for so many years. In that case nothing but unfavorable weather will avail to prevent the two always being grown in the same field.

At the commencement the cultivation of the New Orleans cotton cost much more in employing both American slaves & skilled mechanics to work after the cotton &

& their Defaulters in the
Years 1863 & 1864. Dr Forbes
drew Rs 1600 as
Collector & Major Hazarde Rs 1000
as Inspector of the Charges
Said Sir Jaelard from
Rs 2000 + 20% a month
Rs 2000 this Increased
to the different Talukas
how we have Factories
in Sir Talukas, Ron,
Laday. & Kanakeppe Gadag. Bankapur
& Ranebennur &
Hubli the Head Quarters
of the Cotton Inspector
; 56 miles from Ron to
the Hubli Road & 63 & 65
& Ranebennur. He has
under him only two
Assistants or Deputies
for this whole Charge.
He & they leave the district
because of the abolition
of the Cotton Lands

Department should
think the Manager can
look after the mechanics
employed in the
factories efficiently
not only with the factories
stores be submitted to
them but they will
repair pens &c pay
the subscriptions &
collect the money
& commit various
other frauds which
require the constant
supervision of the
Inspector & his deputy
& assistant. The Collector
& his assistants have
neither the requisite
time nor the knowledge
ledge necessary to be
able to do this. The
Collection of the subscriptions
fee. if the pens are to be

licensed, than if it be
under the Factories
Laws because there is
the power there is
legalized by some
licensing or other lack
the latter, but the
actual supervision
of the factories &
of the Inns in the English
towns by the Home Office
& Police Licensing Officers
Special work
it is to do this &
nothing else.

Believe me

Yours sincerely

J. Chamberlain

No. 1135 of 1880.

To

J. Colpitts Logan Esqr.
Collector and Magistrate
Dharwar

Hubli 24th May 1880.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the report ordered by the Honorable R. Ashburner C.S.I. as directed in your letter No. 2529 dated 19th Instant.

2. The decline of Dharwar dear ginned cotton dates from some twelve years ago for the whole of that long term there have been adverse seasons, excepting 1874, and even then the season was one of the best. For the last six years the seasons have gone from bad to worse. I returned from leave to England in 1871, and immediately on my getting to the Dharwar District I was so struck with the way in which the staple had deteriorated even during the short period of my absence that I at once applied to the Collector for a grant of Rs. 1000 for selecting seed from the crop of 1872-73. Mr. Robertson supported my application and the Bombay Government informed us that they had asked the Government of India to sanction this small outlay. We got no further answer, and I applied again and again to the Collector, and that Officer was told by the Bombay

[illegible] from the Government of London, as far
as I am aware no answer was ever received
from the Supreme Government and at any
rate, nothing was ever granted in answer
to our repeated application, until His Exc.
Colonel Sir R. Temple visited the Dhar-
war Country, at the end of 1877, when
as a result of his Excellency's visit was a
grant of 500 lbs of new seed and very
good it was, for two years in succession
we have done the best we can with this
small supply, but, as you are aware, we
have had most unfortunate difficul-
ties to contend with, in 1878-79, most of
the plants of the new seed were almost
entirely devoured by locusts, some
fields were attacked on two distinct
occasions, and then after they had recov-
ered in a most wonderful way, all the
pucca bolls were destroyed by rain, again
in 1879-80 we have had serious blight, this
makes one almost despair of getting a
good season in which to endeavour to
improve the seed and it has certainly
caused a doubt in my mind, considering
that this has been going on for twelve
years, as to whether the Dharwar climate
has not changed, at any rate in all that
long time we have never had a season
like those we used to get formerly, this
is my fifteenth year in the District.

3 The deterioration of this cotton went

on [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] 1874, getting [illegible] and in [illegible] in 187[illegible]
It was a little later that the unfavourable
weather set in the following year
1875, and in 1876, the same [illegible]
and we had the Cleaning, the [illegible]
this was, that in 1877, the end of 1875 [illegible]
down: it needs no description to [illegible]
how determination must have [illegible]
increased by having to sow an acclimatized Egyptian seed of two years [illegible]
Can be imagined by every [illegible]
a garden, and raising Egyptian cotton [illegible]
From the crop that we got was [illegible]
further decidedly determined, and [illegible]
was altogether lost owing to the [illegible]
pouring wet weather of the end [illegible]
this year and was all we had for 1878
and as you know, the crop of 1878-79 was
torn attacked by insects, [illegible]
(millions of rats, the latter were [illegible]
early busted & the Egyptian cotton, [illegible]
is no exaggeration to state that they
literally devoured all the best bolls in
which was picked, was the unripen [illegible]
only, that the rodents left, [illegible]
died was sown. Each season, and [illegible]
proved itself as weak, that the plants [illegible]
it, could not stand the [illegible] [illegible]
of the latter part of January and [illegible]
February, the result has been an [illegible]
"blight" on the cotton, and the [illegible]
pickings that have been gathered [illegible]
[illegible] Old Egyptian [illegible]

the Seed of the Cop Cotton or Hairy
years ago. It is the end of this year during the
comparatively small quantity I have
gathered from the two grants of 500 lbs
were sent, that the roots have grown
with vigour, and from what they have
told the Compilers, I fear a considerable
falling off in the area that will be plan
this present season, with the staple, this so
not surprising, after the succession has
seasons of year after year, and, considering
the land and it is hardly to be regretted
that much land will not be sown, if
we improve the seed, and consequently
the quality of the cultivation, there is no fear
but that the cultivation will again revive
4. The acclimatized American Cotton, as
above, has now become an article, that
Texas never contemplated that Saw Gins
should gin, and I have no hesitation in
saying, that if you put Brand and Sales
question out of the question, that if every
pound of the cotton with a perfectly
new and excellent gin, adjusted and
worked by the most skilled European
expert there would be but little differ-
ence in the result; the Kinghorn is now
so extraordinarily bad, that under no cir-
cumstances of ginning could Sawgins
be much better than what it is, now made
Ginneries -
5. As regards the Saw Gin, there are a
very different state to what they were in

two years ago, and generally speaking, they are now. I believe ... are in as good order as they can be kept, with the ... system as far as adapted to the ryots will know objection to abandon single arm on his machinery that ... can help, a Dharwar ryot buys a pair and then thinks he has done all that can be reasonably expected of him. He knows nothing of, or will not understand, the essential point that machinery should always be kept up to the mark, and ... are blame often thrown / and as he has ... by many officers of much higher ... than I am, commencing with the Collector of the Bombay Cotton Survey, ... ryot does not want his gins to be put in good order.

6 Famines. The great essential to the improvement of the soil, fortunately, ... Government have been very liberal, and have cut a tax and a gentle ... / supply is very great and improved ... next two or three years have favorable seasons, may be done with this. But / favorable weather / all depends on the ... arrangements made; these must be ... thorough as the plans that were prepared by the Honorable Sir Ashburner ... that gentleman was either three ... turning out the inferior sort of Famine ... every officer must understand and ... on the fact, from the Collectors' ... down to the Village Patels, that Government

the Irrigation and that they will undertake
only the field proportion. Even with all
this it will be essential, that the Collector
himself sees that his plans are properly
properly attended to. The work is so large
and important, that it is a physical impossibility for any one Officer to carry out
the work, especially when, in most cases,
he cannot probably get only the half hearted
attention of the Inundation, and not
even that, from the notoriously most
corrupt, and venal Village Officers of the
Chanar District; should the above be
approved of, and the through assistance
included out granted, I am prepared to
guarantee a demand for what would be,
in my humble opinion, the best possible
means of the supply of new seed expected.
Further, if the season is favorable
now, a grant of at least Rs 5000, should
be made by Government, to select by
careful hand picking, and purchase the
best seed of the crop of 1880, 81, from old seed
for sowing in 1881, 82. Whether this is advisable or not, cannot be determined until,
at the earliest, early in the February, and,
if adopted, a great part of this sum would
be recovered from the sale of the seed, or
rather from a plan that I am ready to
submit, with the proposals suggested above,
about the fresh seed from Chunar.
If these plans are successfully worked
out, the districts should have in any

few years, the present cotton crop will be supplied
determined, created good cotton [illegible] will
take the next crop, [illegible] a cotton crop will
again bear the saw gin, and will be
equal to what the crop was to be
fifteen years ago.

9. In conjunction with the arrangements
for improving the cotton as a crop, the
factories for preparing the ginned lint
kept up in the best state of efficiency,
officers in charge must carry out all the
the native officers of Government, the factories
and also with the people, the system must
be understood, as the Collectors accounts
for special cotton duties, as now the case
with Dr. Forbes, when that officer had charge
of these duties in Dharwar, this is, that
the theory now, but it is, nothing more;
it must be a reality, and not a pretence
further prove that the Cotton Frauds Depart-
-ment is abolished, the officers have the
weight and power, that the superintendent
duties, under the act, conferred on him
this does, as the management of the factories
has already been seriously felt to exist
-ence this, it appears to be especially desir-
-able that Government should confer upon
powers, as officers, on the officers in charge
of the factories appointed, the duties
Frauds Act is to be maintained, without
the Department, and its operations not
entrusted to inquisitors; to give the officer
in charge of the factories, the powers and
authority he should exercise, he should

is made a magistrate, and women are
specially appointed to try all cases that are
brought before him under the Cotton
Frauds Act. There is no more idea, as Mr.
Forbes was a magistrate all the time that
he was in Dharwar as Superintendent
of the Gin Factory there.

This Officer must devote the whole of
his time to the districts and he must have
proper assistants for the management of
the factories. He must have Indo-European
subordinates besides the Talatis to look
after the factories Establishments, and
these Peons need
not be on very high pay, and they should
understand that their employment entirely
depends on the help they really afford; they
should be liable to dismissal by the Col-
lector at a moments notice, for bad
conduct, laziness, or unsatisfactory work,
and to ensure that they really move about
and work in the Villages, they should
be paid batta for only those days, that
they work out on their rounds and even
then the batta bill should only be passed
by the Collector, when the Officer in Charge
of the Factories Department endorses the
bill, that satisfactory work had been
done. The batta should not be paid as
of right.

The balances of Cows, guns saw files,
and brushes are as follows

Saws at the respective Factories, about

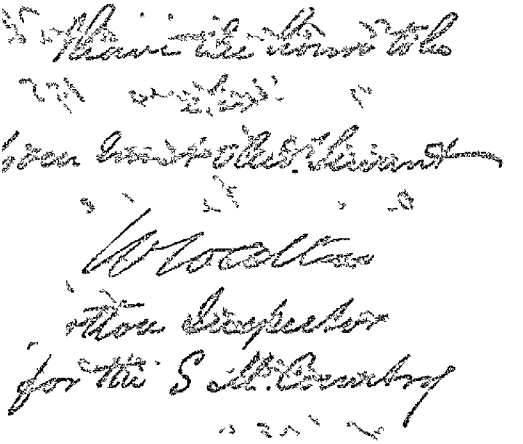
[illegible] Dharwar about 750
Gun Sewellers. 195 pr. A [illegible] letter [illegible]
[illegible] was [illegible] for, and [illegible] by Government
pending their decision regarding the re-
maintainance of the Factories, I work.
agents to you about this on the 22 October
Brushes. 151 pounds.

12 It has appeared to me that it is out of
my province to submit any suggestion
for special clauses in the new Cotton Frauds
Act, that Government are about to pass,
that would bring the Cotton Gins of the
Southern Maharatta Country under Excise
Control, and I think that, in any case,
this is almost best postponed until the
quality of the seed is got right again.

13 I have repeatedly represented that
arrangements are needed for training
better Cotton Gin workers.

14 I might have gone into the subjects
touched upon in the Honorable Bros. or
Ashburner's letter at greater length, but
I conclude this report is already as de-
-tailed as you require

15 In replying to the Honorable Gentleman's
letter, I beg you will kindly suggest that
there is much on the subject, under Ac-
-gency, in the "Short History" I wrote
on Dharwar Cotton three years ago, and
also in the manuscript of another small
book, that I have just sent to Lieut. Campbell
the Compiler of the Bombay Gazetteer.
which Probably be in the Printers
in a few days.



Thurman 24th May 1887

My dear Eglinton

Mrs Watkins has given me a very good character of the woman and I engaged Thurman this afternoon.

Weather unfavourable for exotic cotton so the chief cause for very many years, my own ten years, the cotton crop has been short, either by too much rain or too little, or by insects, blight, rats, famine or by unaccountable ruin at the time of picking, many in 1877, almost a total —

The result is shown in the cotton returns, they are now more than with a few lean bolls which formerly they used to be small with branches & covered with leaves & bolls or fruit —

The cotton plants having thus become stunted, the fruit are much smaller, they have less cotton & the seeds contained in the fruit are much smaller than they formerly used to be, & in the fruit

Dharwar 24th Feby 1862

My dear Edwards

I think I told you in my last that I was going to Dharwar to attend the Examination of Candidates for the Civil Service, & that I should be away about ten days. The Examination has been closed, & I have much more to do than I expected, & I shall be detained here for a week longer, making in all three weeks from the time of leaving home. I am sorry to say that I have had a bad attack of fever, which has prevented me from writing to you before. I am now quite well again, & hope to be able to write you a long letter by the next mail.

The result of the Examination is very satisfactory. Of the candidates, they are nine men, each with a few years of study, whom I consider fit to be appointed to the Civil Service. Of these nine, seven are Europeans & two Natives. The Europeans stand very high, & the Natives very low. The Europeans are much superior to the Natives in the knowledge of the subjects on which they have been examined, & they are much more than they ought to be, when the

Have the honor to
be
Your most obt. Servt
W. Tootell
Cotton Inspector
for the S. W. Country

and
Savs.

new stamp stamps —

Thus

Even these cannot diffuse well the right over his field — even readily the action goes from back to more the plants are such fine much thing, they cannot about the root mind in Wm, Dec 7 town —

New seed is thrice unevenly, wanted, but the nyt should not be allowed to mix the new seed, with the seed of the indigenous, at present, from conclude the nyt over the 2 discomfited seeds & indigenous on one field, naughty, mixed together produce the evil of the field seeds the other indigenous — at the time I testing the mixture putting the cotton are mixed the cotton up this ground & Jungermannia & known of course abbreviated —

(It may be difficult to prevent the nyt sowing mixed seed but what difficult to make them separate the cotton, after it is gathered then it is ginned this must be no difficulty, —

framing them to work up the artificial
stones from a field unit until each
stone, as the different units can
be distinguished at once, as soon as
they are above the ground —

The Town Line should be kept
in repair that no any strangers
may or any from stable not passed
of the stable mount, it is many
to the stable barn mount
from center of Chapin and also
to stand the Town Line, whether
the Line is in repair or not —
a considerable thing, that
that such favorable weather
new week, & center & inhabitants
and prohibited to be grown on
our field, with the Town Line
and taken after by two Officers
the Sheriff of Tabby & Stevens
and reputable inspire —

Many mention that unless some
steps are shortly taken, the yet
not come grow any center as they
get and from under from that
inspire and confirmed with mind
they no [illegible]

[illegible] Friends [illegible]

Vaterní dědictví

Jeden zemřely
Emanuel Vokatý

Print

The Honorable the Court
of Directors were most anxious
to improve the quality of cotton
grown in India and while their
object great exertions were made
both in Egypt and the Southern
Maratha Country — New seed
that by their various variety
succeeded in the Dharwar District
where it soon became acclimatized
Government agents in those experimental
sum of money in these experiments
Finally Mr Mercurius the Experiments of
Mr. Alexander Vicar the Collector
of Dharwar, the cultivators took hearty
fully alive to the great prospects
of the new variety of cotton and
the profit to be gained from
cultivation.

The cultivators were
commenced rather Rich Ryots

arose as regards the examination of the Cotton. — The Cotton of the American variety adhered to the seed and it was found quite impossible and impracticable to separate them by any of the processes ordinarily in use. —

The Commissioners used the Saw Gin. — After many and careful experiments it was at length decided that the Gin known as the "Planter Factory Machine" was the best and most economical, adapted for the purpose. — This Gin has since that time been introduced and largely used in Egypt, and has fully maintained its reputation and brand which it bore when first

Nov. 1844 Government
determined to sell the cultivators
in Mauritius their Sugar for cleaning
Cotton. — First Sugar were made
at the Pleasure Factory and sold
to the Public: — It were then found
cheaper and better to import the
Irish Sugars from England, —
Sir in a stone, and by that
large sales of Sugar were effected.

Next came another
difficulty, that of keeping the
Sugar in proper repair. — New
Buildings were often required, new
Coolies and new Sugars, and
old ones required to be repaired.
The ordinary village artizan
could not — do their Jobs as a
New Country does or unskilful fellow
cut and destroyed the staple
— Government then

wrote as regards the cleaning of the Cotton. — The Cotton of the American variety adheres to the seed and it was found difficult and expensive to separate them by any of the processes ordinarily in use. —

The Americans used the saw Gin. — After many and careful experiments it was at length decided that the Gin now known as the "Whitney Factory Cotton" was the best and most economically worked Gin for the purpose. — This Gin has since its first introduction stood many trials in competition with the New Gin, and has fully maintained its reputation and proved that its selection for general use was correct. —

Adam

Nov 1844 Government
determined to erect the cultivators
in Mauritius some Gin for cleaning
Cotton. — First Gins were made
at the Pleasure Factory and sold
to the Public: — Afterwards Jenne
cheaper and better to imprint the
Irish Name from England. —
Gin in 1 Year, and 92 in 93 Year
large Orders of Gins were effected.

Next came another
Effectually, Mark of keeping the
Gin in proper Repair. — New
Bearings were often required, new
Brushes and new Saws, and
old Saws required to be refiled.
The ordinary village Artizan
could not do this properly as
Saw wrongly set or unproperly filed
cut and destroyed the Staple.

Government determined
them

tion to provide the requisite
Inspectors with a staff of workmen
were appointed. —

The Expenditure thus incurred
was met ——

(a) from the Suspense Grant
for the supervising staff
and for purchase of materials
from home. —

(b) from funds supplied from
the Cotton Department. —

(c) from the subscription
from Six months varying
from Rupees 10 to Rupees 6
per annum. (Materials used
being paid for separately). —

It is the wish
of the American, that the
Cotton trade may ever prosperous. —
During the American war it
was with much to, the cultivators

Their Heads large Ships and
did not hesitate to spend money
in Town Guns and much willingly
paid their voluntary annual
Subscription for the repair
their Guns.

With the close of the
American War came a crash,
many had speculated and
the District and all found
themselves deeply interested
to the large Capital produced in
America the value of Cotton
soon fell. — The Ships no longer
employed Town Guns, and they
commenced to crumble on their
Beds to repair their Guns and to
give voluntary annual Subscrip-
tions.

While

While Collector of Dharwar,
from 1868 to 1876 I found it
difficult to maintain the
Head Factory and branch factories
and to keep the Saw Gins in
proper working order. There
was no power of compulsion.
In April 1873 the Chairman
Chief Secretary Government
that there was more than proper
pressure in these voluntary
subscriptions and consequently
orders had to be given not to
press for the subscriptions
Now the power of the Dharwar
Factory and its branches for good
was destroyed and in a year or
two much of the New Gins in
the District fell into a state

of extreme distress, with the
natural consequence that the
staple turned out was cut and
damaged. - So great has been
the injury and consequence that
the Steamer American has lost
its place in the market and
now scarcely realizes the price
it should. - The prevention of
the really useful Germania
by which the Volantary Fund
were planned has suddenly
destroyed the position of the Steamer
American Society but it has
for several years caused to the
Egyptian loss of not less than
a penny on every pound of
cotton raised. - The money lost
from the philanthropic interest

on behalf of the Sea Island must represent an enormous sum.

The above has been one of the causes (probably the chief) of the great decline in value of "Dharwar" American to "Dharwar Saw Ginned".

The second cause is the deterioration of the seed.

When I first went to Dharwar the cotton crops were four times what they were during the latter years of my stay. - This, by those well qualified to give an opinion, was considered to be mainly due to the deterioration of the seed, the cultivator never selecting the seed used for sowing.

Yours

Year by year the Islands
appeared to be more and more
planted; the yield, as a conse
quence, became less:- Two
or three attempts were made to
introduce new seed but they
were, I regret to say, mark
failures, as the seed was in
either bad when purchased or
it was badly packed and
carelessly shipped.- Recently
it did not germinate at all
freely.-

The third cause is
the decreased cultivation.-
There has, during the last
few years, been a large falling
off in the area under Plantain
Suckers.- This has no doubt
been

been owing, i also first instanced,
to the decline of the marked
value of the staple — secondly
to the deterioration of the plant
and the smaller crops produced,
and finally, to the effects of
the late famine —

In 1870-71 there were
in the Dharwar District
335,296 acres under Dharwar
Americans.

in 1874-75 — 221,876 acres.
in 1878-79 — 246,210 acres.
in 1879-80 — 141,627 acres.

I will now consider
the remedies that appear to me
necessary: —

— First, as regards decreased
cultivation — Cultivators will
recover

Recurs itself upon favorable
seasons being vouchsafed, du
upon a remedy being found
for the first and second causes.-

Second — the deterioration of se

There are two ways of supply
a good stock of seed.-

1st By importing yearly
a small quantity — say,
about 10 tons of first class
seed which should be
carefully packed & expe
at the right season of
year. — On its arrival
it should be distributed
to cultivators who agree to
grow it and promise to
preserve its seed for next
years planting. — The great
difficulty however is to secur
cultivators

cultivators who are willing
to sow a small piece of
good land with seed which
is not certain to germinate.-
This might be got over
gradually by Government
agreeing to remit the assessment
on double the area to that
sown with the imported seed.-

2d. The second is to my mind
by far the most practicable
and most certain method - viz.-
for Government itself
to plant a certain area each
year with both the imported seed
and selected acclimatized
seed.-

For seven years Government
had a Model or Experi
mental farm under the Cleaner

the

the Cotton Gardener. — Sheare
New American seed was sown
as also selected acclimatized
seed, the seed from the Crop
being distributed. — The area
of the Farm was small and
the usefulness of the Farm almost
was stinted from want of funds
— Government would not build a
residence for Mr. Sheare the
Superintendent. — Consequently
he had to ride out and in,
4 miles daily; the Farm los-
ing the best hours for inspec-
tion and care. — Government
owned not construct any farm
buildings, thus all means of
protecting, storing and preparing
manure were lost. — Cattle could

must be looked after frequently,
and several chances of profit
were thus thrown away. - The
farm was only about 70 acres,
whereas the Superintendent
could have easily looked after
from 500 to 1,000 acres. - The
farm was closed in 1876-77
because it was not a profit
(respectfully) both that no
model or experimental farm
can be worked at a profit.
The experiments cost time & money
and profits, not one out of
ten pays - and if it pays
does not pay at once. -

(Owned virtually)
Recommend the re-establishing
of

of the Dharwar Experimental
Farm. — Should locate it, if
possible, near to Bankapur or
in any other place where the
land is well suited for varied
Farm Cattle. — There should
be proper but used Experimental
Farm buildings and the Superin-
intendent should each year
fix on certain area with more
important crops, and on certain
but considerable area with
selected cultivated seeds,
removing all plants not fit
for seed. — He should give
all his own Cattle and the
seed so obtained should be
distributed throughout the District
at the Price of ordinary seed.

or ordinary seed should be
taken in exchange and either
sold or used for feeding the
cattle on the farm.—

By this means the
quality of the Dharwar-
American plant will be
improved and maintained and
we may expect it to become
a favorite with the cultivators.

Lastly as regards
the first cause of the deterioration
in the value of the Dharwar
American, viz:— the
disrepair of the New Gin—
Now many years experience
has now of opinion that

it is no longer necessary
for Government to allow to
sell Saw Gins or to take
any active part in their
repair.—

There are already
in the Dharwar District
upwards of 2500 Saw Gins
of these about 2,000 were
at work in 1872, representing
about 23,000 saws.— These
are in fact quite as many
Gins as would be required
to clean the produce of 4000
acres of Dharwar American

There were in the
Dharwar Factory in 1872
about 243 Gins for sale.

These

There is no demand
for these Guns and there will
soon appear remain for years
a useless burden on Government
unless they are transferred
for sale to Dublin or Edinburgh.

The following rates of
Guns were effected by Government.

1857 —— 130.
58 —— 132.
59 —— 106.
60 —— 56.
61 —— 55.
62 —— 76.
63 —— 282.
64 —— 181.
65 —— 110.
66 —— 139. } Result of Act of
67 —— 186. } the previous two years.
68 —— 1.
69 —— 23.
70 —— 6.
71 —— 2. Sent to the Secretary
of State.

Is clear there from

that no new Guns should be
purchased by Government.

As regards
of the New Guns now in the
District — the Voluntary syste
having been so long discontinue
it cannot be revived without
undue pressure, nor will it
be possible for Government to
make subscriptions compulsory

See Para 6 of Gen. Sir Hudson's letter No. 11 for copy appended

A large number
of new Guns have
been taught in the
Head and Branch
factories to file saws and
repair Guns, so that owners
can now if they desire it,
get their Guns repaired without
Government taking any part

in the matter. All that
will be requisite will be
for Government to see
there to keep a sufficient reason-
able stock of [x] regular Saw & Shingle Logs
bristles for sale. —
No doubt, in a
short time there
will promptly be a local
demand & supply; and when that is the
case Government can withdraw
their Agency.

It is clear that unless
the Saw Pits in the District
are kept in proper repair,
the Lumbering Americans will
certainly disappear. —

All these Voluntary
Systems of Annual subscription
is not to be continued and Pits
are not to be repaired by Government
agency, but are the Owners

[x] There are now about £1500 in store.

be maintained in proper working
order?

The only course appears
to me for Government to legislate
and to pass an Act requiring
that all Gins used for cleaning
Upland Cotton be licensed.—

The license fee to be
fixed reasonably low, but to
be sufficient to form a fund
for the payment of Inspectors.

I append herewith a
rough draft of such an Act

This draft I submit
to think provides all that is
necessary, viz:— that all
Gins used for cleaning Upland
Cotton shall be maintained
and kept in proper working order
the registering agents would be left
to

in the matter. — All that will be requisite will be for Government for a few years to keep a small reasonable stock of saw blades for sale. — No doubt, in a short time after demand will promote a local supply; and when that is the case Government can withdraw

× Saw-plates imported

× There are now about £1500 in store.

It is clear that unless the saw-fyles in the District are kept in proper repair, the Planter-American will rapidly disappear. —

If then the Voluntary system of annual subscription is not to be continued and fyles are not to be repaired by Government, how are the fyles to

be maintained in proper working
order?

The only course appears
to me for Government to legislate
and to pass an Act requiring
that all Guns used for cleaning
& Rotten cotton be licensed.—

The license fee to be
fixed reasonably low, but to
be sufficient to form a fund
for the payment of Inspectors.

I append herewith a
rough draft of such an Act.

This draft structure
to think provides all that is
necessary, viz:— that all
Guns used for cleaning Rotten
cotton shall be maintained
and kept in proper working order
the Repairing can now be left

to private agency; and, if
such an Act as this one
proposes is carefully enforced,
and steps are taken to improve
the quality of water used, we
may with every reason look
to the Ohanapecosh American
regaining its former position.

Yours truly
Commissioner

The Govt. are now in possession of a practical account of the circumstances in which they have to consider the Steps to be taken upon Mr Crawford's letter of 21 ult.

2. I have kept the papers submitted along with it as well as the Minutes of my hon. Colleagues until I shall receive some further information respecting the Mr Robertsons undertaking to procure through Mr Robertson Consul C.D. The letters of that gentleman & Mr Walton the Supt. [illegible] and of Mr George Robertson give us valuable information which we did not previously possess.

3. It appears to have been supposed that the Work of Saw gins used for cleaning the cotton had become worn out so that it was for the Govt. to consider whether a further supply should be provided, as well as whether the factories (6) maintained by the periodical repair of the Saw gins should be continued.

But it appear by Mr Walton's statement that there are spare gins in stock and also a supply of brushes &c While the framework of the Gin being firm is not apt to wear out alike the fittings require renewal and the little repair.

4 The misfortune is that these gins being constructed for the cleaning of cotton of a long staple are not suitable either for the New Orleans cotton or for the short staple of the Country. Hence either the gin is hurtfully injured to make it suit the latter and to clean in the crop under treatment seeds and other extraneous substances which add to its weight, or it is discarded and the subscription or so called Voluntary rate for its repair is only extracted from the cultivator by strenuous compulsion.

5 The exotic cotton which at one time commanded the best price in the market is now discarded and it would appear from several authorities that unless

active steps are taken for its revival there
should upon the promotion of which the
Govt have employed many agents and
expended considerable funds will disappear
6. There is hardly a branch of the subject
upon which there is not a difference of
opinion and with regard to this point it
is certain that a great deal
of New Orleans cotton is still grown and
that seed is still procurable in consider-
able quantities though of a depreciated
value. It is known generally admitted
that it is desirable to recruit the supply
by importation of fresh seed, and the Govt
have imported 1½ ton of caupilly selected
seed for the next seed time
7 The New Orleans seed
It requires more than one year to
become acclimatized, although even after
the first sowing good cotton will be produced
and it is important that the new seed
should be turned to the best advantage.
Col Anderson, by whom a valuable paper
is among the present collection, advises
that it should be distributed among

† The acreage last season was over 120000 & will therefore be about the same

selected number of cultivators, who
with sufficient purpose be induced to plant
a portion of their land, and test the seed
and practicable the seed resulting from
that will demonstrate prices and pay-
ment would probably provide a quantity
that would produce a sufficient
the district.

Former experience shows that although
the cultivators are slow to adopt a new
system and apt by carelessness to lose
much of the accruing advantages, they will
readily follow example which they
see to be yielding increased profits to
their neighbors. Hence it may be expected
that the good seed will be completely
and taken advantage of.

Colonel Anderson indeed denies that
the cultivation of Sea Island cotton has
ever been carried out and says that
a very large area will be planted in
the present season with the seed that
is available. He has not attempted to
renew

country an extinct industry but only to restore its former excellence. So much for the course to be taken for the improvement of the raw material. Although there is a wide divergence of opinion with respect to the provision and supervision of cleaning machinery there is a general concurrence in recommending that the experiment should be given to grow the best American cotton. This concurrence is unanimous, as some people think that we should be content with the native Koomta cotton. But the fact that the New Orleans is made from productive must under its cultivation more desirable in the public interest

note
Mr Reid is said to be liable for [illegible]

There is however before Govt. the very large question of the cleaning machinery. The Chamber of Commerce to whose reference was made have reported against the further interference of Govt. and recommend that reliance should be placed upon private enterprise, which as in fact they say could not fail to be adequately

directed

selected number of cultivators, who
should written pledges be induced to sow
saw it in good soil, and that the Govt
should purchase the seed resulting from
it at full remunerative prices until par-
ties would probably provide a quantity
which would produce a sensible result
in the district

8th Former experience proves that although
the cultivators are slow to adopt a new
system and apt by carelessness to lose
much of the accruing advantages, they will
readily follow example which they
see to be yielding increased profits to
their neighbours. Hence it may be expected
that the Govt seed will be more fully
and taken advantage of.

9th Colonel Anderson added that
the cultivation of Sea Island cotton has
by numerous deed act and says that
a very large area will be planted in
the present season with the seed that
is available. He hears at Dharwar to

wonderful extent industry but
only to restore its former excellence.
So much for the course to be taken for the
improvement of the Cotton material.
Although there is a wide divergence of
opinion with respect to the provision and
supervision of Cleaning machinery
there is a general concurrence in recommending
that encouragement should be given to
grow the best American cotton. This
concurrence is instructive, as some
people think that we should be content
with the native Koomta cotton. But
the fact that the New Orleans is made
from productive must render its
cultivation more desirable in the
public interest.

note
Mr Gould is said
to be liable for the
Mobile Bank

There is however before Govt. the
very large question of the cleaning machinery.
The Chamber of Commerce to whom reference
was made have reported against the
further interference of Govt. and recommend
that reliance should be placed upon private
enterprise, while as in England they
say would fail to be adequately
directed

directed to the District, as soon as it is opened up by railways. But it may be assumed that until that time no adequate amount of private enterprise will be so directed; and it remains for Govt. to consider whether it is worth their while to encourage the cultivator ~~to~~ to prepare their cotton carefully

It appears that there are a great many who value the provision of Govt for the repair of their gins. And there are many who are quite willing to pay for this, and some who pay for it and yet do not send their gins to the factories. It is common but upon Govt. to see that the undue pressure is placed upon the cultivators and that they shall get their money quickly at the factories

I think that there cannot have been any excessive pressure used, seeing that out of about 2500 gins there are only about 900 in respect of which the fee of R 10 is paid for repairs. Mr Wallis

in the meantime

inform me that the greater part of those you are in better repair now than they have been for many years. In many cases new pitmps are required and should be supplied by Govt at cost price. I do not think that Govt should purchase back the old pins, but the cultivators should be taxed for them: and I think that if a man has been paying for many years for a woman pin, Govt might let or hire him a new one instead of it if he will agree to pay annually the fee for its repair.

3 It is known that 4 factories will be sufficient, abandoning the small one at Ron and Ranibednore. The Salem establishment should also be attended to

4 The establishment must be kept within moderate limits. It has been suggested that the Superintendent should be relieved of the care of both the factory & District Superintendence. In that case he should have an increased salary to cover his travelling expences

and of the Estimate given that must be realised, we may fairly draw from the Cotton Frauds Act funds.

Mr Lewis would have objected by answer at R. 150.

15 But I would submit to my hon. colleagues that if this important industry is to be revived Govt ought to make an announcement of that purpose. The work will be heavier than it has been for some time, and it is impossible that it can be adequately supervised by an Officer who has the School of Mines to look after as well as the Factories and it is only by adequate supervision that abuses and frauds can be prevented.

Mr Walker has no great experience in this Department. He is able and energetic: and the Commissioner S.D. informs me that he would undertake to exercise that Control over him which he is said to require. He will indeed devolve upon the Collector to carry out the instructions of Govt.

I think that Mr Walton Sh. be retained. It is probable that a new appt will have to be made to the district, and we must endeavour to select an officer with suitable capacity and fearless.

There is probably no district in which there is room for more profitable energy in administration and I think that Govt should endeavour to develop it to the utmost of their power.

As to Mr Walton's salary, it has been suggested that in view of the failure of the supply from the fees under the Cotton Frauds Prevention Act, or that of a certain sum, after which a lower salary than he has been receiving. But I do not think that an energetic work man from a man who suddenly finds himself reduced to a position of financial difficulty, while it is probable that the calls upon his income have increased with years: and considering the importance of the duties entrusted to

to him, or exact at to impose a
reduction upon him. He receives R1100.
/q he may hope that by his savings
the income derived from the factories
will not be diminished, and he have
R. 30.000 of savings. after providing
for the gratuities to the officers who
have been discontinued from the C. D
dept and whom he have not been able
to employ elsewhere, - and also /
understand about R10.000 from the
fines under the Cotton Frauds Act he may
fairly meet any deficit from these
funds in carrying out that Act which is only
a temporary measure.

In I cannot believe that this
district will be long kept out from
internal communication

H. 19. 7. 81

Hon. Mr. Ashburnham

" " Ramsay